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THE HARRIS ANCESTRY



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1251



NOTES

ON THE

ANCESTRY OF THE CHILDREN

OF

JOSEPH SMITH HARRIS

AND

DELIA SILLIMAN BODHEAD

[HARRIS, JOSEPH SMITH]

WM. S.

PHILADELPHIA

1898

PRESS OF
ALLEN, LANE & SCOTT,
PHILADELPHIA.

1200W

MAP 25 1854

CS
71.
H315
1898

To my Children:

I have undertaken the work of making a permanent record of the persons from whom you are descended, because it seems to me desirable that you and those who may follow you should know as much of your origin as can now be ascertained.

It seemed necessary that I should do this, because no other person of my generation was sufficiently interested to undertake it, and because I felt that almost all knowledge of our family history, except that which has been reduced to writing, must pass away with the generation next older than mine. My investigations commenced in 1874, when several of my mother's family were yet living who had held frequent and intimate intercourse with their grandmother, Mrs. Colonel Frazer, whose recollections of revolutionary times were clear and full, and who had great knowledge of the traditions of her family. Much of what she said was written out by them, and the manuscript is now in my possession. These and the great stores of papers of her ancestors, the Taylors, are the chief authorities for her family history. The taste for antiquarian research, which these conversations and papers stimulated in Mrs. Frazer's grandchildren, led also to the collection and preservation of everything that related to the history of several of the other branches of my mother's family; and an inquiry into the history of the Parrys, made about forty years ago to discover the heirs to a supposed English estate, produced full records of that line of her ancestry.

In my father's family, the generation next older than mine had mostly died before I undertook this study, but my father, who spent most of his life at the old Chester County homestead, and who was the custodian of all the old family papers, left sufficient documentary evidence to form a basis for further research. I interviewed several of the older members of that family, and procured some information from them, but they had not done much to preserve the family records.

Both my father's family and my mother's have always lived within thirty miles of Philadelphia, and this permanence of abode has kept the family papers together. Both families have included persons with a desire to preserve their family history, and there are in both of them persons to whom reference is made in the published records of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the counties of Delaware and Chester; while there are

several old family Bibles which contain accurate records of a limited number of persons with whom we are related.

In your mother's family, the Brodhead records have been well preserved, and the history of New York by John Romeyn Brodhead contains a good deal relating to Capt. Daniel Brodhead, the emigrant. Most of your mother's other ancestors were of New England origin, and the published and private records of the families belonging to that section are voluminous, while the records of the Vanderpool family of Albany, N. Y., have been carefully studied and preserved by its members.

I have made most diligent inquiry and search among all sources of information for all facts bearing upon the subject of this paper, and while such an investigation can never be assumed to be absolutely finished, I feel that but little more than I have gathered will ever be known upon this subject.

There are some discrepancies among the data I have used. In such cases I have tried to arrive at the best attainable conclusion. Upon some points in the remoter history of the family I have inferential rather than absolute information, but I think I can fairly claim to have acquired some skill in making deductions from obscure data, and what I have recorded is not mere guessing, but careful conclusions drawn from all the information within my reach.

You will find in these pages few people whose lives are specially distinguished, but it is a great gratification to me that your ancestry, so far as I can ascertain, is without blemish; that your progenitors have been very generally God-fearing, honest, intelligent, patriotic men and women, and I trust that the contemplation of their lives may be a constant incentive to all their descendants to play well the parts which Divine Providence may assign to them.

JOSEPH S. HARRIS.

FEBRUARY 24th, 1898.

THE HARRIS FAMILY.

IN THE commencement of the reign of James I. of England, the King had recourse to an issue of "the King's Majesties privy seals" as a means of raising money for the expenses of his Government. This was a common device in those days, when Parliament had not acquired the undisputed right to grant all supplies of money, when the royal prerogative was used much more freely than in later years, and when there was no regular provision for the expenses of the State. It was simply a forced loan from the richer of his subjects, whose only comfort was that but a moderate sum was exacted from each, and that the tax was laid with reasonable impartiality.

Among those to whom the privy seals were sent in 1604, in Buckinghamshire was one "Thomas Harris, Gent.," who is the earliest person that I have found bearing the family name whom there is any reason to consider one of our progenitors.

A contribution of £20 was demanded from him, but it is doubtful whether it was paid, as Thomas Harris appears a little later among those who were discharged by the Lords of the Council, being apparently exonerated from the required payment. Richard Harris, rector of Hardwick, was taxed £30 at the same time, and paid that amount; but when in 1626, in the reign of Charles I., another forced loan was demanded, there were no persons named Harris on the Buckinghamshire list, Thomas Harris appearing by that time to have removed to London. A little later, when the contest between the Crown and the Established Church on the one hand and the Puritans on the other commenced to grow serious, a society was formed in England to buy "impropriations," which were benefices in the hands of laymen or lay corporations, which could be relied on to produce an annual revenue, and which were, therefore, available for purposes of endowment. These, after purchase, were used for the support of lecturers in the churches, who, being subject to no episcopal authority, were generally zealous teachers of Puritanism. Archbishop Laud, full of zeal for the suppression of the sects, procured a decree of the Court of Exchequer to abolish this society and to forfeit its property to the King.

This action, of course, caused vigorous remonstrance, and in 1636 the Mayor, bailiffs, and townsmen of High Wycombe petitioned the Archbishop to grant to the church there the revenue of £40 per year in lieu of the impropriations to the amount of £260 which they had purchased for that

purpose and which had been forfeited by Laud. Among the twenty signers of this petition appear the names of Samuel Harris, one of the two bailiffs of the town, and the poet Edmund Waller. So early had the Harris family taken the side of dissent from the Church of England, which it has ever since maintained.

When, later in the same unfortunate reign, the controversy between Charles I. and his subjects grew more grave, Ireland, which had national and religious grievances to avenge, thought that the time had arrived when it might throw off the English yoke, and in the Winter of 1641-2 the Irish rose in rebellion throughout the island and massacred the English who were living among them. As Parliament would not trust the King with an army to subdue Ireland, lest he might use it to overawe his English subjects, and as the Irish disorders were intolerable, it resorted to the expedient of raising a volunteer army, and in 1642 offered two million five hundred thousand acres of Irish lands, which were to be forfeited on account of the rebellion, as security to those who should advance moneys towards raising and paying a private army for subduing the rebels. The subscribers, or "Adventurers," as they were called, were to have estates or manors of one thousand acres each given them, at the rates of four shillings per acre for lands in Ulster, six shillings in Connaught, eight shillings in Munster, and twelve shillings in Leinster. This subscription was commenced in 1642 and closed in 1646. The land Adventurers numbered eleven hundred and eighty-eight and subscribed £249,305 19s. 8d., and the sea service had one hundred and seventy-two subscribers for £43,406 5s.

No great change was wrought in Ireland as the result of this undertaking, the army of five thousand foot and five hundred horse under Lord Wharton, which was raised for this duty, being detained in 1642 to do battle with the King on English soil, and Ireland remained a prey to anarchy till 1649, when Cromwell took the anarchy in hand and avenged the massacre of 1641 by measures scarcely less cruel.

After the restoration of peace the Irish lands were partitioned, and the Adventurers of 1642 shared with the soldiers who subdued the land in the division of the forfeited estates.

The names of John Hampden and Oliver Cromwell, with a great many members of Parliament, knights, and gentlemen, appear on the list of Adventurers, of which No. 533 was Thomas Harris, of London, merchant; No. 545 was Thomas Harris, of London, grocer; and No. 82 was John Harris, of London, girdler; each of whom subscribed £100, the latter name also appearing—No. 1304—as a subscriber for £150 for the sea service. Thomas Bailey, of Marlborough, No. 875, was a subscriber for £150.

This is the first record which I have found connecting the Harris family with Ireland, and the first which associates the names of Harris and Bailey, and it shows both families as being at that early date on the side of Parliament and opposed to the Established Church.

There is no reason to suppose that many of those to whom lands were allotted in Ireland chose at once to reside there. The country was too much disturbed and had been too recently desolated to be a pleasant residence, and it is probable that half a century elapsed before any of the Harris family thought it well to settle on their Irish possessions.

Some change of fortune, associated, perhaps, with the reverses that befell the parliamentary party and led to the restoration of Charles II., seems to have caused our progenitors to leave London, and in 1701 we find John Harris, of Goatacre, Wiltshire, clothier (maker of cloth), "son of John Harris, late deceased," and Edward Harris, of Goocham, in the same county, yeoman, selling to Philip Roman for £100, Pennsylvania money, one thousand acres of land out of fifteen hundred acres which the elder John Harris had acquired by virtue of a contract made July 11th, 1681, "between William Penn, Esq., of the one part, and the said John Harris, deceased, and others, purchasers of lands within the said tract or province, of the other part." The deed for this land, which is in my possession, is curious as being a transfer from one whom I suppose to be my father's ancestor to one whom I know to have been a progenitor of my mother, and as showing again in my father's ancestry a disposition to embark in "adventures" for lands over seas; this latter transaction referring apparently to one of a series of sales by William Penn, to what would now be called a "syndicate," of privileges entitling the purchasers to take up lands in his newly-granted transatlantic domain.

We next find the Harris family in Ireland early in the eighteenth century, and we are now at least on the solid ground of fact, for we have the direct evidence of family records and traditions that John Harris, born in 1717, and Thomas Harris, born in 1722, in Ireland, were brothers, and that the latter was our direct progenitor.

I conjecture that they were sons of the John Harris who was of Goatacre, Wiltshire, in 1701, and that he, some time previous to the birth of his sons, had decided to move to the Irish lands which his family had held unused for half a century. I believe that the family were resident in Ireland but a few years, and that John and Thomas were the only sons, because recent diligent search fails to show any trace or recollection of the family in the county of Antrim, where they resided, or in the adjoining counties. A member of the family of Bailey, into which family Thomas

Harris married in 1747, was found, whose recollection could run back to 1780, but she had no knowledge that any persons named Harris had ever resided in that district.

I suppose that the Baileys emigrated to Ireland at the same time the Harris family went there. They seem to have been ancient allies, joint contributors to the Adventurers' fund in 1642, neighbors in Wiltshire, where Thomas Bayley and Edward Bayley were living in 1685, and neighbors in Ireland, where Elizabeth Bailey (the name has several spellings), who was an orphan brought up by her uncle, Edward Bayley, D. D., rector of Killmegan and Killcow, County Down, married Thomas Harris in 1747.

It may be well, before leaving the earlier history of the Harris family, to restate briefly what are my reasons for conjecturing that the persons of whom I have hitherto spoken were progenitors of John and Thomas Harris, who emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania in the middle of the eighteenth century:—

1. The persistence of the names of Thomas and John.

We shall find later that these two names were repeated in the family in the succeeding generations with a frequency which leads to the belief that they had the value which is often attached to names that have been repeatedly used in family history, and which were perhaps first borne by those who were regarded as the founders or as the most distinguished members of the family.

2. All these names occur in the same section of England—Buckinghamshire, London, and Wiltshire being almost contiguous; while Wiltshire, the last English home of the family, was the locality from which came a large part of the emigration to or toward Pennsylvania in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

If the Wiltshire Harrises and Baileys were the emigrants to Ireland about 1710, they would be the more likely, having once broken up their old home, to emigrate in company, as they did about 1745, to the land of peace and plenty, where so many of their old neighbors had recently gone, in Pennsylvania.

3. In England, as in Ireland and in Pennsylvania, the Baileys were associated with the Harrises, and it is likely that those who thus together braved the perils of the seas and the hardships of distant lands were hereditary friends and neighbors.

4. Dissent from the Established Church seems likewise to have been a characteristic of these people for several generations, and it is noteworthy

that Puritanism or Presbyterianism was the form of dissent found in the Harris and Bailey families, rather than Quakerism, which was the more common type of nonconformity at that time in Southwestern England.

5. And in all respects these quiet persistent people, who lived together in various parts of Southwestern England during the seventeenth century, firm in holding to their views of what was right, and enterprising in seeking new and distant homes to better their condition, seem likely to have been of the same families as those whom we know to have crossed the Atlantic in the middle of the eighteenth century and to have founded our branch of the Harris family in America.

6. I have carefully inquired into the ancestry of several of the American members of the Harris family who I know were not descendants of Thomas Harris, the emigrant, but who all so much resembled in personal appearance members of our family that they were supposed to be relations, and doubtless were of the same stock; and I found that all of these families came from the Southwest of England directly to America, so that there is an additional reason for believing that that section of the country was once the home of our ancestors.

While, therefore, I do not wish to claim that these men bearing our name were our undoubted progenitors, I feel that I have established a probability that they were, but as the relationship is not capable of proof, I shall omit them from our table of descent.

We may suppose the first Thomas Harris, who, to his discomfort, received the King's privy seals in 1604, to have been born about 1570; the second Thomas, the London merchant, an "Adventurer" for lands in Ireland in 1642, to have been his son, born about 1605; John, who in 1681 made the agreement with William Penn for the purchase of lands in Pennsylvania, to have been the grandson of the first Thomas, and to have seen the light about 1640; and the second John, who sold the right to locate land in Pennsylvania in 1701 to Philip Roman, to have been born about 1680, and to have been the emigrant to Ireland and the father of John and Thomas Harris, born respectively in 1717 and 1722, and emigrants, when they arrived at man's estate, from Ireland to America.

These conjectured dates would show that the Harris family in early, as in later, days married at mature years, so that the generations succeeded each other slowly, the average distance of time between father and son being about forty years.

I have confined the sketches of the Harris family which follow to my own progenitors and their brothers and sisters, intending this for a succinct

account of my Harris ancestry. Further details of the family history will be found in another narrative.

The index numbers in these papers are arbitrary. The Roman numerals are the numbers of the generations, and the Arabic numerals serve to indicate the position of each individual in his generation. They are taken from larger manuscript lists in my possession.

The following table shows the ancestry of my father Stephen Harris, so far as I have been able to trace it:—

GENERA-TION.	THE HARRIS DESCENT.	THE BAYLEY DESCENT.	THE CAMPBELL DESCENT.	THE HUBBARD DESCENT.
XIV	John Harris, of Wiltshire, England. b. about 1640. d. about 1700.	Edward Bayley, of Wiltshire, England.		
XV	John Harris, clothier, of Goatacre, Wilts, England. Emigrant to Antrim, Ireland. b. about 1680.	William Baillie, of Down, Ireland. d. about 1730.		Thomas Hubbard, farmer. Emigrant from Wales to Chester Co., Pa.
XVI	Thomas Harris, farmer. Emigrant from Antrim, Ireland, to Chester Co., Pa. b. 1722. d. Aug. 11, 1799. m. 1747. Elizabeth Bailey.	Elizabeth Bailey. Emigrant from Down, Ireland, to Chester Co., Pa. b. 1726. d. Aug. 22, 1799. m. 1747. Thomas Harris.	Rev. John Campbell, clergyman. Emigrant from Scotland to Chester Co., Pa. b. 1713. d. May 1, 1753. m. 1748. Mary Hubbard.	Mary Hubbard, of Chester Co., Pa. b. 1720. d. July 27, 1814. m. 1748. John Campbell.
XVII	Gen. William Harris, farmer, of Chester Co., Pa. b. Oct. 7, 1757. d. Sept. 4, 1812. m. Apr. 24, 1780. Mary Campbell.		Mary Campbell, of Chester Co., Pa. b. Feb. 27, 1752. d. Nov. 26, 1837. m. Apr. 24, 1780. William Harris.	
XVIII	Stephen Harris, M. D., of Chester Co., Pa. b. Sept. 4, 1798. d. Nov. 18, 1851. m. Apr. 4, 1833. Marianne Smith.			
XIX	Joseph Smith Harris. b. Apr. 29, 1836. m. June 20, 1865. Delia Silliman Brodhead.			

THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN HARRIS, GENERATION XV.

GENERATION.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.
XVI					
1	John Harris.	Hannah Stewart.	1717.	About 1755.	Aug. 15, 1773.
2	Thomas Harris.	Elizabeth Bailey.	1722.	1747.	Aug. 11, 1799.

THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS HARRIS (XVI 2) AND ELIZABETH BAILEY.

XVII	8 Mary Harris.		Mar. 11, 1749.		Died young.
	9 Bailey Harris.		Mar. 16, 1751.		Apr. 4, 1757.
10	John Harris.	Mary Bowen.	Apr. 1, 1753.	1776.	Dec. 25, 1838.
11	Jane Harris.	Never married.	May 27, 1755.		Mar. 9, 1778.
12	William Harris.	Mary Campbell.	Oct. 7, 1757.	Apr. 24, 1780.	Sept. 4, 1812.
13	Margaret Harris.	Never married.	Jan. 10, 1760.		Dec. 24, 1844.
14	Elizabeth Harris.	Joseph Macelduff.	Feb. 9, 1762.	1785.	June 2, 1840.
15	Agnes Harris.	Israel Davis.	Nov. 15, 1765.	1801.	Aug. 15, 1830.
16	Hannah Harris.	George Calbraith.	Jan. 16, 1769.	1797.	Feb. 14, 1843.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM HARRIS (XVII 12) AND MARY CAMPBELL.

XVIII	7 Campbell Harris.	Jane Lee.	May 2, 1781.	1808.	May 17, 1853.
	8 Thomas Harris.	1 Jane P. Hodgdon.	Jan. 3, 1784.	Jan. 1820.	Mar. 4, 1861.
		2 Esther W. Macpherson.		Apr. 30, 1839.	
9	Mary Harris.		Oct. 15, 1786.		May 20, 1791.
10	John Harris.	1 Mary Forster.	May 20, 1789.	Oct. 28, 1819.	May 12, 1864.
11	William Harris.	2 Mary G. Gray.		Oct. 1845.	
12	James Bailey Harris.	E. Matilda Patterson.	Aug. 18, 1792.	Apr. 20, 1820.	Mar. 3, 1861.
13	Stephen Harris.	Maria Driesbach.	Oct. 14, 1795.	Apr. 10, 1838.	June 1881.
		Marianne Smith.	Sept. 4, 1798.	Apr. 4, 1833.	Nov. 18, 1851.

THE CHILDREN OF STEPHEN HARRIS (XVIII 13) AND MARIANNE SMITH.

XIX	41 Stephen Harris.	Catharine McArthur.	May 23, 1834.	Mar. 10, 1863.	Mar. 10, 1874.
	42 Joseph Smith Harris.	1 Delia S. Brodhead.	Apr. 29, 1836.	June 20, 1865.	
		2 Emily E. Potts.		Apr. 27, 1882.	
		3 A. Zelia Potts.		Oct. 19, 1896.	
43	Martha Frazer Harris.	Henry C. Parry.	May 24, 1838.	May 17, 1870.	
44	John Campbell Harris.	Mary Powers.	Apr. 10, 1840.	Oct. 21, 1869.	
45	Frazer Harris.		Nov. 12, 1841.		Apr. 19, 1859.
46	Mary Campbell Harris.		July 16, 1843.		June 18, 1866.
47	William Harris.		Feb. 13, 1845.		Mar. 8, 1845.
48	Emma Vaughan Harris		Aug. 17, 1846.		Dec. 19, 1849.
49	Thomas Harris.		Dec. 23, 1848.		July 15, 1851.

The immediate cause of the emigration of Thomas Harris (XVI 2) to America is not known. He was a young man, twenty-five years of age, just married, and had some friends in the new country, his wife's uncle, Alexander Baillie, being then a resident of Willistown, Chester County,

Pennsylvania; and probably the young couple needed no special incentive to exchange the bleak land to which they had no special ties for the sunnier country in the West, to which so many inhabitants of Ireland were then journeying—six thousand Ulster men having emigrated to Pennsylvania in one year, 1730.

The ocean voyage was one of considerable hardship. When near the western shore of the Atlantic, their vessel was attacked by pirates and plundered. All the ship's store of drinking water was taken, and great suffering ensued, some of the children dying from thirst. Their cries and her own privations so impressed the mind of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Harris, that she said, late in her life, that she never took a drink of water without thanking God for it.

The young couple settled first in Willistown, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The house is still standing, about two miles south of Paoli Inn and about half a mile south of the State Road that runs through Sugartown and Berwyn, being about two miles east-northeast of the former village and about three miles west-southwest of the latter. It is still inhabited, though it is in a somewhat ruinous condition, having been occupied by tenant farmers since the death of Thomas Harris' eldest son, John, in 1838. This seems to have been the home of the family till about 1768, when they removed to the farm in East Whiteland, in the Great Valley of Chester County, which remained the family home till 1850. After his removal to East Whiteland, Thomas Harris lived in the house north of the Swedesford Road, now owned by Archimedes Robb's estate, his son William having the house south of the road now owned by Matthew Barker. These houses are about half a mile north of Frazer Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This farm, which Thomas Harris bought December 30th, 1770, contained two hundred acres and allowances and cost £1200 Pennsylvania currency. From the price and from the fact that the Lancaster or Swedesford Road, which was then the great highway of the district, ran through it, and that it lay in the heart of the Great Valley, a region of rich limestone land, and because it was to a great extent cleared and cultivated, it must have been one of the more valuable farms of the district.

At the outbreak of the Revolution there was but one son at home, John having remained at the Willistown farm, and as William was given a lieutenancy soon after the war commenced, Thomas Harris seems to have thought either that he was too old for the field, or that the farm required his attention, and there is no record of his having taken any part in the struggle.

The only incident concerning the direct effect of the war upon the comforts of the family that has been preserved by tradition is that when, after the battle of Brandywine in September, 1777, the British were for a day or two encamped on the South Valley Hill, near what is now Glenloch Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a foraging party visited the house. The family, warned of their approach, fled to the North Valley Hill, to find upon their return that the bread, which they left baking in the oven, and the chickens had gone to feed the marauders. The farm itself must have suffered some damage at this time, as under the Act of September, 1782, which empowered citizens to file their claims for "injuries sustained from the troops and adherents of the King of Great Britain," Thomas Harris claimed damages to the amount of £143 9s. 9d.

For some time after the settlement in Chester County, Thomas Harris, probably in deference to the wishes of his wife, who had been educated according to the forms of the Church of England, worshiped occasionally at St. Peter's Episcopal Church in the Great Valley; but when the feeling between the Colonies and the mother country grew bitter before the outbreak of the Revolution, he found that he could no longer join in the prayers for the King, and the whole family became thereafter constant attendants upon the services at the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, of which congregation Thomas Harris is recorded as early as 1761 as one of the "chief persons."

He and his wife died within a few days of each other in the year 1799, and are buried close behind the Great Valley Church which he helped to build. No record remains of him but that he was a taciturn man. He had, I believe, the unusual stature which has marked several of his descendants, and was evidently an intelligent and a thrifty citizen, leaving behind him a considerable estate. He had the enlarged ideas of the privileges of a parent which were more common at that day and among that people than they are now among their descendants, and to the end of his life he demanded in harvest time that his sons John and William should leave their own home work and help him till his crops were all gathered, after which they were at liberty to attend to their own affairs.

He gave in his lifetime the farm in Pikeland to his son John, from whom it descended to John's son Thomas, and a farm of sixty acres to his son William, and left personal property to the amount of £200 and real estate which yielded, when sale was made for division among the heirs, £2464 10s. The Willistown farm belonged to his wife, and at or before their deaths it went to their oldest son John.

John Harris (XVI 1), born 1717, though the older of the two brothers, was the later emigrant, arriving in Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, about 1750. He was a prosperous farmer, owning over five hundred acres of land in Newtown and Upper Makefield Townships, and in 1757 he also had a store and a tannery in Newtown. He was a man of note in the community, and a prominent member of the Newtown Presbyterian Church. The present church building stands on ground given by him to the congregation in 1769. Not much is known about him, as he died before the Revolution, August 15th, 1773. His family removed, about 1795, to Kentucky, which was at that period so remote and so difficult to maintain intercourse with that no communication was kept up between the families in Kentucky and Pennsylvania. He married Hannah, daughter of Charles and Sarah Stewart, of Upper Makefield Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. One of his daughters married Judge Harry Innes, of Kentucky; their daughter Maria married Senator John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and John Harris' descendants have since been among the most distinguished people of that State.

William Stewart, the brother of Mrs. Harris, was a schoolmate and an intimate friend of Daniel Boone, whom he accompanied on Boone's second visit to Kentucky. He was killed at the battle of Blue Licks with the Indians, and it was to settle his estate and to occupy his property that, after his father's death in 1794, his family, including his mother and his brother Robert and his widowed sisters, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Hunter, emigrated to that State.

Thomas Harris and Elizabeth Bailey had nine children, of whom the two oldest died in childhood and the fourth soon after arriving at maturity; the sixth never married, but the other five all left families.

John Harris (XVII 10) inherited the Willistown property, which probably was entailed and came to him through his mother, and the farm in Pikeland from his father. He lived all his days on the Willistown farm, the Pikeland property having been given to his son Thomas. He was a farmer. During the Revolution he appears as a collector of fines imposed upon the Tories for disloyalty and as punishment for other offenses, and tradition says that he was at one time a paymaster of a portion of the forces at Valley Forge in 1777, during which time an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob him when he had a large amount of money in his possession.

In 1794 he was lieutenant-colonel commanding the Chester County militia, who were called into service by President Washington to quell the Whisky Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania. His regiment marched to the disturbed district, but there was no occasion for active operations, as the

malcontents surrendered without blood having been shed. Thomas Proctor, brigadier-general, December 23d, 1794, directed Colonel Harris to compliment his command for their good conduct. He was offered a pension for his services in the Revolution, but declined it, as he did not require assistance.

He was one of the elders of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, of which he was one of the leading members, and both he and his wife are buried in the church yard there. He was tall and slight in person, but was a vigorous man, his age at his death, which was eighty-five years, being greater than that attained by any other member of the Harris family in regard to whom we have accurate information, with the exception of his daughter, Mrs. Sloan, who died at the age of ninety-seven.

His wife was a daughter of Thomas Bowen and Esther Jones, of Chester County, the latter being a daughter of Rev. Malachi Jones, of Abington, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, the first pastor of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church.

John and Mary Harris had twelve children, of whom six reached maturity. Three sons and one daughter married, the sons marrying in Chester County and remaining there, and the daughter marrying John Sloan, a merchant of Market Street, Philadelphia, where she lived after her marriage.

William Harris (XVII 12) had a shorter, but more eventful, life than his brother.

His name is enrolled March 12th, 1777, when he was nineteen years old, as a second lieutenant of Captain Marshall's company of the Pennsylvania State Regiment of Foot, Col. John Bull commanding. This was one of the twelve regiments of Pennsylvania troops then in the Continental service. The family tradition represents him as taking part in several of the important battles of the war, and mentions particularly those of the Brandywine and Germantown, but as he was young and of subordinate rank, his name is mentioned but rarely in the records that I have seen. He held in 1782, 1783, and 1784 a commission to collect fines. He held a captain's commission during the last years of the war, but I have found no record of his being in active service beyond an order, dated September 17th, 1781, to repair with his company to the rendezvous at Newtown, Bucks County, which movement was probably part of a gathering of troops for possible service at Yorktown, Va., or to reinforce some point that had been drained of men by previous calls to that field of action. His health was seriously impaired by his campaigning, and this probably prevented more active service. He contracted chronic diarrhoea, from which he was never after wholly free, and which was the cause of his death at the age of fifty-five.

He appears in 1794 as a captain and paymaster of the Eighth Regiment of Chester County troops, which was called out in the Whisky Rebellion, and he remained in the military service of the State during the rest of his life, being commissioned as major in 1800, lieutenant-colonel in 1807, and brigadier-general in 1811. When, at the outbreak of the last war with Great Britain, Governor Simon Snyder called out fourteen thousand Pennsylvania troops, he announced that one of the two brigadier-generals to be appointed would be from the Third Division. This was William Harris' division, and as he was then the senior brigadier-general in the service of the State, and a member of the legislature, and as he belonged to the dominant party, and as he had so long a military record, and had doubtless military ambition, he would in all probability have seen active service in that war but for his failing health, which caused his death September 4th, 1812.

Among his minor services was the capture of Joseph Doane, in regard to which Colonel Bartholomew testified in 1785 that in December, 1782, he called on Capt. William Harris and several other gentlemen, and made the arrest of Doane and two others as robbers of the public treasurers, collectors, &c. The Doanes were gigantic brothers, four in number, who were known in those times as highway robbers, some of them being shot, and some put to death by process of law, for that and similar crimes. They lived in Bucks County, but it is possible that they were originally of the brood whom Blackmore describes in "Lorna Doone" as infesting England one hundred years earlier, as many of the inhabitants of Bucks County came from the section of Southwestern England in which the Doones lived.

William Harris also held many positions in the civil service of his State. He was a member of the legislature, elected in 1779 and 1780, and again in 1810 and 1811. November 9th, 1780, he appears as one of a committee of four members to adjust the ceremonies for the election of the President and Vice-President of the State. During all the time of his service the legislature consisted of but one branch.

He took great interest in the subject of education, giving his sons the best education that the opportunities of that region permitted, and doing what he could to make its educational facilities greater. His sons Thomas and William were educated at what was then the best school in that section of the county—Brandywine Academy, at Brandywine Manor, twenty miles west of his home—living for the time with their aunt Elizabeth Macelduff, and were later sent to Philadelphia to study medicine. They were graduated in due course at the University of Pennsylvania. Stephen, the youngest child, was too young to need to be sent away to school before

his father's death, and the other sons did not specially care for more than an ordinary education.

William Harris procured in 1811 a charter for the Chester County Academy, the State giving \$2000 for its construction, and agreeing to make an appropriation for its maintenance so long as a classical school should be kept there. He gave the land required for it from the southwestern corner of his farm, and during the last Winter of his life, which he spent at Lancaster, then the seat of the State government, he writes home about visiting Columbia to procure lumber for the building. It was not completed at his death, but the next year it was opened, with Samuel Turney, a graduate of Yale College, as its first master. It had an honorable career until the State system of public schools was adopted, when it gradually became less important, and in 1865 it was absorbed into the public-school system.

He held at various times almost every position in the township government, and besides his farm engaged in a variety of business ventures. He was justice of the peace, township assessor, constable, supervisor of roads; in 1794 a contractor to build a portion of the Lancaster Turnpike, then one of the greatest public improvements that had been undertaken in the country, being sixty-two miles long and costing \$465,000; a contractor to furnish lime for the new court house at West Chester, which was finished in 1786, he quarrying the limestone and burning it on his own farm, and hauling it seven miles to West Chester.

He left a fair property, his farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres being appraised just before his death by three of his neighbors at \$14,608.09. His son Campbell had at that time the General Wayne property, which had originally been a part of the Harris estate, and forty acres of land; and James also had a farm adjoining his father's and Campbell's lands. John received the homestead, charged with the maintenance of his mother. Thomas and William had their educations as their portions, and Stephen elected to make the same use of his share of his father's estate.

He was tall and slender, as were most of his sons, and a very industrious, energetic, and determined man, being remembered in the neighborhood forty years ago for his administrative ability. He married Mary Campbell, who lived at the time of their marriage with her stepfather, Richard Richison, on the adjoining farm to the eastward of the Harris homestead. He was an elder and a leading man in the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, and the inscription on his tombstone, written, I believe, by his pastor, Rev. William Latta, expresses his virtues at considerable length. His wife was a daughter of Rev. John Campbell and Elizabeth Hubbard. She long outlived her husband, dying at the age of eighty-five.

Margaret Harris (XVII 13) lived in my boyhood on the Swedesford Road, about a half mile east of the old homestead. She never married. She was then a woman of exemplary piety and much respected. She was buried at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Tredyffrin Township, having been a member of that congregation.

Elizabeth Harris (XVII 14) married, about 1785, Joseph Macelduff, of Brandywine Manor, Chester County, and spent the rest of her life there. Joseph Macelduff, whose father, Samuel, was the emigrant, owned a fine farm and mill property on the Brandywine, which is still in possession of his descendants. His wife was a very handsome woman of medium height. She, as well as her sisters, were noted for their housewifely virtues, excelling especially in the then universal and necessary accomplishments of spinning and weaving. Their stores of linen and cloth were the admiration of the neighborhood. Her house was always open for the reception and entertainment of her relatives, and they were sure to find there good cheer. She is buried at Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church.

Agnes Harris (XVII 15), usually called Nancy, lived after her marriage about a mile east of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, in Tredyffrin Township, Chester County. Her husband, Israel Davis, belonged to a numerous and influential family, and was a man of considerable means. Their only child, a daughter, died in infancy. "Aunt Nancy" was tall, comely, and had a good figure.

Hannah Harris (XVII 16) lived during her married life at McVeytown, Juniata County. Her husband, George Calbraith, was a storekeeper. He was a widower when she married him. She had seven children, all of whom but the youngest married. The fourth, Jane, was taken by her aunt Agnes Davis, after the death of her own only daughter, and was brought up by her, living with her till a year before her aunt's death, when she married her cousin, Joseph Macelduff, and spent the remainder of her life at Brandywine Manor.

William and Mary Harris had seven children, of whom the only daughter, Mary, died in infancy. The sons all lived to middle age, the youngest, Stephen, who was never so robust as the others, dying youngest at the age of fifty-three. They were of unusual stature, only one of them being under six feet in height.

Campbell measured 6 feet 2 inches and weighed 285 lbs.						
Thomas	"	5	"	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
John	"	6	"	1	"	"
William	"	6	"	2	"	"
James	"	6	"	1	"	"
Stephen	"	6	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
						220
						209
						194
						200
						160

All of the family had dark brown hair, except Campbell, whose hair was reddish. In all of them, except John, who lost most of his in middle life, it was very abundant, and with the exception of Thomas, they had to the end of their lives very little gray hair.

Campbell Harris (XVIII 7), after his marriage, lived at the General Wayne, on the southern edge of his father's farm, his property fronting on the Lancaster Turnpike. The General Wayne was a valuable hostelry, the Lancaster Turnpike being at that time a part of the greatest highway of travel between the East and the West.

In 1817, his wife's health having failed, and he having received an advantageous offer to take charge of and develop a large tract of unimproved land in the Genesee Valley, New York, belonging to John H. Brinton, he removed there, migrating in the Spring of 1818, and spending the rest of his life on his farm near Geneseo, Livingston County, New York. He was a considerable land owner. He is remembered in the family as a man of strong and warm feelings, an excellent raconteur, who had a most infectious and mirth-compelling laugh, which added greatly to the effect of his stories.

His wife, Jane Lee, was a daughter of Francis Lee and Jane Alexander. They were people of means and of the first consideration in the neighborhood in which they lived. Their home was about half a mile east of the Harris homestead on the Swedesford Road. She suffered much in her later years from ill health, aggravated doubtless by the hardships of frontier life, and died in 1846.

Campbell was a captain of Pennsylvania troops in 1814, during the war with Great Britain, but otherwise seems to have led a private life.

Thomas Harris (XVIII 8) was, in the estimation of his brother Stephen, the ablest of the brothers and the finest character. He was educated at Brandywine Academy, probably during the time Mr. John Ralston taught the school, between 1802 and 1804, and afterward studied medicine, receiving the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1808. He settled down at home to the practice of his profession and to take care of his father's affairs during his absence in the legislature, but about the time of his father's death, upon the breaking out of the war of 1812, he obtained a surgeon's commission in the navy and spent nearly fifty years in that service. As, after the termination of the war, the navy did not need all of its surgeons in active service, he obtained permission from the Navy Department to engage in private practice, and for a number of years lived at the northwest corner of Ninth and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, in a house belonging to him. He was a surgeon of great eminence, "second in operative surgery," said a physician who knew him well, "to none in

Philadelphia, except Dr. Rhea Barton, and his superior in the care of surgical cases."

He was recalled to Washington in 1844 as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, which position he held till about 1854, when he was retired on account of his infirmities and his advanced years. After his retirement he lived in Walnut Street above Nineteenth Street, nearly opposite Holy Trinity Church, and died there.

His very large private practice, which was worth at one time about \$9000 per annum, entailed upon him an amount of work which proved more than his strength could support, and he suffered for many years from partial paralysis of the lower extremities, which made crutches necessary to assist his movements. In these years his inability to take much exercise caused him to become quite stout, so that whereas in his early years he weighed about one hundred and twenty-five pounds, he reached almost double that weight in his later life.

His disposition was amiable and sympathetic, which gave him a great charm of manner in the sick room, where he seemed to know but one interest—the welfare of the patient he was visiting at the moment. His letters to his mother, of which many remain, show him to have been an affectionate son.

He married, January, 1820, Jane P. Hodgdon, of Philadelphia, daughter of Major Samuel Hodgdon, who was a captain of artillery and a quartermaster of Gates' Division in the Revolution, and Elizabeth Hodge. She was a beautiful woman and was the mother of all his children, five of whom lived to maturity and all married. She died in 1834, and Thomas married, in April, 1839, Esther White Macpherson, who died shortly before him. She was a daughter of Major Macpherson, a Revolutionary officer, and Elizabeth White, who was a daughter of Bishop White of Pennsylvania.

John Harris (XVIII 10) remained on the paternal farm till he was twenty-three years of age, the only record of his early years being that when he was eighteen and his brother William fifteen they became engaged in a fight in the barn, which was ended by their mother appearing on the scene with a carriage whip and thrashing them both, which incident is worth narrating to show the vigor of the mother and the respect which the boys felt for her rather than as indicating any lack of ability or will to take care of themselves on the part of either of her sons.

John, like Thomas, heard the call to arms which their father could not obey, and entered the Marine Corps April 23d, 1814, in which service he spent his remaining fifty years. His life was a very active one,

and his letters contain many interesting details of his wanderings. In addition to his sea service, he commanded a company of marines in the Creek War in 1836, was brevetted major for gallantry "in the affair of Hatchee Lustee" in Florida, commanded a battalion of marines in the Mexican War in 1848, and was for several years prior to his death the colonel commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps.

He was twice married, first October 28th, 1819, to Mary, daughter of Col. Thomas Forster, of Erie, Pa., but his married life was a short one, as she died September 22d, 1820, leaving no child.

His second marriage, in October, 1845, was to Mary Gilliat Gray, daughter of William Gray, British Consul at Norfolk, Va. She survived him a number of years, but left no children.

John Harris was a large man, of florid complexion, the only one of his family who was inclined to baldness. He attributed the loss of his hair to his much wearing of a military cap. His remaining hair, however, never was much tinged with gray, though he lived to be seventy-five years old. He was a genial companion, simple in his tastes, affectionate to his young relatives, rather quick tempered, and generous, as many quick-tempered men are.

He deserves to be ranked as one of the benefactors of his country in that, upon his return from a cruise in the South Pacific in 1824, he introduced the lima bean from Peru into his native land.

He inherited the homestead, charged with his mother's maintenance, but sold the property to Stephen in 1838.

William Harris (XVIII 11) was educated at Brandywine Academy, probably during the mastership of Mr. John F. Grier, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1812. He settled as a practicing physician in Tredyffrin Township, about seven miles east of the Harris homestead. He had there a valuable farm of one hundred and fifty-six acres, a large practice, and prospered greatly, until in May, 1833, when he was thrown from his horse and seriously hurt.

After his recovery he could no longer endure the hardships of a country practice, and in 1834 he removed to Philadelphia, where the rest of his life was passed. He had military tastes and was, until his removal from the country, colonel of the Chester County regiment of volunteers. He was also a vice-president of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. He was a writer on medical subjects, a lecturer in medicine, and in his first years in the city he generally had students of medicine in his office. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. During most of his life in Philadelphia he lived at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Walnut Streets.

His wife was a daughter of Dr. Robert M. Patterson, of Philadelphia, and Helen H. Leiper. Dr. Patterson, from 1813 to 1828, was a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, from 1828 to 1835 held a similar position in the University of Virginia, and in 1835 was appointed Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia.

James Bailey Harris (XVIII 12) was physically the most vigorous of the brothers, and lived to the greatest age. His education was finished at a school near the Spread Eagle tavern in Chester County. He was throughout his life a farmer. His father left him a farm which in 1824 he valued at \$3000, but he left it in 1818 and joined Campbell at Geneseo, where he remained during the rest of his life. He was prosperous during his middle life, was a shrewd business man, but in his later years his property was exhausted, and he left no estate. He married Maria Driesbach, April 10th, 1838, by whom he had one son.

Stephen Harris (XVIII 13) was rather a delicate child, and while a man of great industry and energy, never had robust health. He was educated at the Chester County Academy, under Samuel Turney, a graduate of Yale College, and afterward studied medicine with his brother William, receiving his degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1819.

He practiced for a short time in the same neighborhood as his brother; but his mother desired to have one son with her, and he returned to the old home, which he bought from his brother John, and which he paid for out of the gains of his profession. He married April 4th, 1833, Marianne Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith, a retired Philadelphia merchant, who lived on the Lancaster Turnpike, near what is now Glenloch Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. All of his children were born at this home, which he did not leave till the Spring of 1850. By this time he had found the hardships of a country medical practice too great for his enfeebled constitution, and he removed to Philadelphia, where he lived about eighteen months, dying November 18th, 1851.

He was a physician of excellent ability, a surgeon pronounced by Philadelphia physicians who knew them both the superior in dexterous work of his brother Thomas, though circumstances caused him to be less known, and a man of the highest character, revered by all who knew him. His memory, forty years after his death, is still cherished among the people with whom he lived in Chester County. He was a man of sincere and earnest piety, the leading man in his church, of decided and yet liberal views, and his descendants have no ancestor of better natural gifts or greater worth.

He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and was the leader in the movement to build in 1839 the church which is now called the Frazer Church, to whose erection he was much the largest contributor. His services in this respect were recognized by the congregation when they built the present house of worship in 1876, by the erection of a memorial window at the northern end of the church.

The father of Mary Campbell, who married William Harris (XVII 12), was John Campbell, who was born in Scotland in 1713. No note remains of his ancestry, nor is it known that any of the family accompanied him in his emigration. He probably reached the country before 1734, and first appears after his arrival as a member of the family of William Davies, of New Castle County, Delaware, whose son Samuel, afterward a Presbyterian minister of eminence, and president of the College of New Jersey from 1759 to 1761, prepared John Campbell for the ministry. He finished his education at what was in those days the only theological school south of New England, the Log College near Hartsville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and was licensed to preach October 14th, 1747. He was immediately called to the charge of the churches of New Providence, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and Charlestown, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was an animated, practical, and faithful preacher of the Gospel. After six years of this service, he was struck with palsy while in the pulpit of the Charlestown Church, just as he finished reading these lines from an old version of the 116th Psalm:—

"Dear in Thy sight is Thy saint's death,
Thy servant, Lord, am I."

He died shortly after and was buried in the graveyard connected with the North Wales Presbyterian Church at New Providence, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

He left a son, John Campbell, who went West in 1780, where he owned several tracts of land near Pittsburgh, Pa. Nothing more is known of him, nor is it known that he left any children.

Rev. John Campbell's only daughter, Mary Campbell, lived after her father's death and until her marriage to William Harris with her step-father, Richard Richison. She was a woman of decided piety and of vigorous mind and body. She outlived her husband for many years, and retained throughout her life the affectionate esteem of her sons, as their many remaining letters show.

Thomas Hubbard, the father of Mary Hubbard, who married Rev. John Campbell, emigrated from Wales to Chester County early in the eighteenth century, the first recorded transaction of his after his arrival in Pennsylvania

being the purchase of land in the Great Valley of Chester County in 1712. He was a farmer, and lived in Tredyffrin Township, Chester County, about a mile west of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, of the building of which in 1720 he was one of the chief promoters. His wife lived to the great age of one hundred and four.

Of their children, Thomas Hubbard, Jr. (1), was in 1748 one of the lieutenants of the associated regiments, who were pronounced by men competent to judge the finest body of militia in America.

Stephen Hubbard (2), who probably never married, died in 1762. His only interest for us is that my father was named for him, though he early dropped Hubbard as a middle name.

Mary Hubbard (3) married Rev. John Campbell, and, after his death, Richard Richison, a large landowner and a captain of the associated regiments, who lived on the next farm east of Thomas Harris. The Richisons were Tories, while the Harris family were Whigs, and the marriage of William Harris and Mary Campbell was without the consent of the bride's stepfather.

Mary Hubbard outlived her second husband, and was somewhat childish in her latest years, when she was a favorite playmate of her youngest grandson, Stephen Harris.

Elizabeth Hubbard (4) married James Smith, my mother's great-uncle, and their daughter Elizabeth married Isaac Wayne, the only son of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Of the Bailey family, into which Thomas Harris (XVI 2) married in 1748, but little is known. They were, as has before been said, associated with the Harris family in London in 1642, and in Wiltshire in 1685, but the first ancestor of whom we know positively is William Baillie, who died in Ireland about 1733, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, to the care of her uncle, Edward Bayley, D. D., who was the rector of the parishes of Killmegan and Killcow in the diocese of Down, Ireland, and the treasurer of the diocese. The name is variously spelled, the same person's name being spelled indifferently Bayly and Bayley.

Alexander Baillie, another brother, with his wife Margaret, emigrated to Willistown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and in July, 1748, conveyed to Isaac Wayne and John Maran, in trust for his niece Elizabeth Baillie (Harris) and her heirs, the farm on which he lived, and which became the first home of the Harris family in this country. Some of the family, perhaps Edward Bayley's descendants, remained in Ireland, and a lady of that name was living, in 1882, at the age of one hundred and ten, in the neighborhood from which our ancestors emigrated. She was in full possession

of all her faculties, except that her hearing was slightly impaired, but her recollection or the traditions with which she was acquainted did not embrace the persons from whom we are descended. She had no knowledge that any people named Harris had ever lived in her neighborhood.

THE ANCESTRY OF MARIANNE SMITH, WHO MARRIED
STEPHEN HARRIS (XVIII 13).

GENERA-TION.	SMITH.	VAUGHAN.	PARRY.	FRAZER.
XII				Hugh Frazer. 9th Lord Lovat. b. d. 1646. m. Isabel Wemyss.
XIII				Thomas Frazer. 12th Lord Lovat. b. 1631. d. 1699. m. Sybilla Macleod.
XIV			Rowland Parry. Emi-grant from Wales. d. 1737.	Persifor Frazer. b. 1666. d. 1737. m. Margaret Carlton.
XV	John Smith. Emigrant from Ireland. b. 1681. d. Dec. 19, 1765. m. Susanna —	John Vaughan. Emi-grant from Wales. b. June 5, 1690. d. May 24, 1750. m. 1729. Emma Parry.	Emma Parry. b. 1700. d. 1791. m. 1729. John Vaughan.	John Frazer. Emigrant from Ireland. b. Aug. 8, 1709. d. Sept. 7, 1765. m. June 16, 1735. Mary Smith.
XVI	Robert Smith. b. 1720. d. Dec., 1803. m. Dec. 20, 1758. Margaret Vaughan.	Margaret Vaughan. b. Nov. 1, 1735. d. Nov., 1822. m. Robert Smith.		Persifor Frazer. b. Aug. 10, 1736. d. Apr. 24, 1792. m. Oct. 2, 1766. Mary Worrall Taylor
XVII	Joseph Smith. b. Sept. 24, 1770. d. Dec. 18, 1845. m. Feb. 27, 1800. Mary Frazer.			Mary Frazer. b. Jan. 14, 1780. d. May 23, 1862. m. Feb. 27, 1800. Joseph Smith.
XVIII	Marianne Smith. b. Apr. 2, 1805. d. Mar. 12, 1890. m. Apr. 4, 1833. Stephen Harris.			

THE ANCESTRY OF MARIANNE SMITH, WHO MARRIED
STEPHEN HARRIS (XVIII 13).

GENERA-TION.	SMITH.	TAYLOR.	ROMAN.	WORRILOW.
XII		John Taylor. Emigrant from England. b. 1625. d. 1686. m. 1650. Hannah —	Philip Roman. Emigrant from England. b. 1650. d. Jan. 11, 1730. m. 1670. Martha Harper.	Thomas Worrilow. Emigrant from England. b. d. m. Jane —
XIII		Isaac Taylor. b. 1674. d. 1728. m. 1694. Martha Roman.	Martha Roman. b. 1672. d. Jan., 1735. m. Isaac Taylor.	John Worrilow. b. d. m. Oct. 14, 1690. Anne Maris.
XIV	Robert Smith. b. Sept. 5, 1678. d. 1757. m. 1712. Mary Douglas.	John Taylor. b. 1695. d. 1756. m. Sept. 10, 1718. Mary Worrilow.		Mary Worrilow. b. Jan. 9, 1692. m. Sept. 10, 1718. John Taylor.
XV	Mary Smith. Emigrant from Ireland. b. Feb. 10, 1713. d. July 5, 1764. m. June 16, 1735. John Frazer.	John Taylor. b. 1721. d. 1761. m. 1744. Sarah Worrall.		
XVI		Mary Worrall Taylor. b. Apr. 8, 1745. d. Nov. 30, 1830. m. Oct. 2, 1766. Persifor Frazer.		

THE ANCESTRY OF MARIANNE SMITH, WHO MARRIED
STEPHEN HARRIS (XVIII 13).

GENERA-TION.	MARIS.	WORRALL.	GOODWIN.	
XII	George Maria. b. 1632. d. Nov. 15, 1705. m. <u>Alice</u> —			
XIII	Anne Maria. b. June 18, 1667. m. Oct. 14, 1690. John Worrillow.		Thomas Goodwin. Emi- grant from England. b. 1652. d. 1739. m. <u>Elizabeth</u> —	
XIV		John Worrall. Emi- grant from England. b. 1658. d. 1742. m. June 9, 1714. Sarah Goodwin.	Sarah Goodwin. b. d. 1753. m. June 9, 1714. John Worrall.	
XV		Sarah Worrall. b. Sept. 19, 1722. d. Apr. 23, 1780. m. 1744. John Taylor.		

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE MACDONALD SMITH, GENERATION XIV.

GENERATION.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.
XV					
1	John Smith.	Susanna —		1681.	1765.
2	Mary Smith.	Robert Fulton.			

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN SMITH (XV 1) AND SUSANNA —

XVI	1 James Smith. 2 John Smith. 3 Abraham Smith. 4 Elizabeth Smith. 5 Robert Smith. 6 Jacob Smith. 7 Susanna Smith. 8 Mary Smith. 9 Samuel Smith. 10 Sarah Smith. 11 Isaac Smith.	Sarah Wilson. Ann Wilson. Ann Wilson. — Graham. Margaret Vaughan. Thomas Armstrong. Alexander Lewis. — Cunningham. Mary Pennington.	1720.	Dec. 20, 1758.	Dec.	1785. 1803.
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THE CHILDREN OF ROBERT SMITH (XVI 5) AND MARGARET VAUGHAN.

XVII	10 Emma Smith. 11 Susanna Smith. 12 John Smith. 13 Sarah Smith. 14 Margaret Smith. 15 Jonathan Smith. 16 Robert Smith. 17 Joseph Smith. 18 Isaac Smith. 19 Isaac Smith. 20 James Smith.	Robert Porter. Rev. Nathan Grier. Elizabeth Bull. Never married. Samuel Kennedy. Mary Ann Frazer. Hester Kennedy. Mary Frazer. Margaret Fleming.	Nov. 17, 1759. Dec. 25, 1760. Apr. 8, 1762. Oct. 1, 1763. June 24, 1765. Aug. 2, 1767. May 29, 1769. Sept. 24, 1770. Feb. 9, 1772. July 20, 1773. Nov. 9, 1777.	Nov. 13, 1787. Dec. 23, 1790.	Jan. 2, 1812. Apr. 2, 1815. Nov. 7, 1785. July 14, 1847. Nov. 20, 1839. Feb. 5, 1821. Dec. 18, 1845. Mar. 14, 1772. Oct. 8, 1840. Aug. 1778.
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THE CHILDREN OF JOSEPH SMITH (XVII 17) AND MARY FRAZER.

XVIII	54 Elizabeth Wright Smith. 55 Emma Vaughan Smith. 56 Marianne Smith. 57 Persifor Frazer Smith. 58 Martha Frazer Smith. 59 Vaughan Smith. 60 Rhoda Wright Smith.	Never married. Rev. Henry A. Riley. Stephen Harris, M. D. Thomasine Susan Fair-lamb. Never married. Mary Elizabeth Sheppard. Never married.	Jan. 6, 1801. Dec. 3, 1802. Apr. 2, 1805.	Sept. 28, 1832. Apr. 4, 1833.	Dec. 27, 1885. Feb. 17, 1843. Mar. 12, 1890.
			Jan. 23, 1808. Jan. 13, 1810. Feb. 14, 1812. Aug. 22, 1817.	July 24, 1833 Sept. 1, 1842.	May 25, 1882. Nov. 4, 1872. Nov. 21, 1891.

THE CHILDREN OF MARIANNE SMITH (XVIII 56) AND STEPHEN HARRIS, M. D.

XIX

(See Harris Record.)

We will now take up the ancestry of my mother, who was born Marianne Smith. An old tradition (and my studies have led me to have great respect for the family traditions in my mother's family, because I have verified many of them from other sources) says that this family name was originally Macdonald.

This story dates back to the traditions of the earliest settlers in this country, runs through all the branches of the family, and as they were sturdy, straightforward people, not at all given to romance, I have been led to put faith in the story myself, though at first it seemed improbable.

The chiefs of the clan Macdonald were descended from Somerled, who in the twelfth century was Thane of Argyle and King of the Isles. The clan was among the first of the Scottish nation to emigrate to Ireland.

The story of the transmutation of the name from Macdonald to Smith is that near the end of the seventeenth century one of the Macdonalds lived in the eastern part of Ireland. Just before the battle of the Boyne, as the Soldier King William III. was personally reconnoitering the vicinity of the battle field, his horse cast a shoe. There was no farrier at hand to replace it, but Macdonald, in whose neighborhood the accident occurred, and who, like many other farmers in thinly-peopled districts, was something of a blacksmith, volunteered to repair the injury, shod the horse, and so enabled the King to proceed.

His neighbors, who, like himself, were in sympathy with the Protestant side, dubbed Macdonald "the smith," and the name clung to the man as a badge of honor.

This man's son John (XV 1) was one of many thousands who in the early part of the eighteenth century decided to abandon the homes which they had reclaimed for themselves, rather than submit to the religious tyranny of the English Government, which was attempting to enforce conformity to a ritual of worship which was not acceptable to the Scotch settlers, and which in many ways was pursuing the irritating and persecuting policy which has always marked English rule in Ireland.

In 1720 John Smith, with his wife Susanna, sailed from Ireland for Pennsylvania. The voyage was stormy and unusually long, but not uneventful to the young couple, whose son Robert (XVI 5) was born at sea.

The family settled in the hill country north of the Great Valley of Chester County, in Uwchlan Township, which remained the family home till near the end of the eighteenth century. No traditions remain concerning John Smith, the emigrant, our principal knowledge of him being that he was born in 1681, married about 1710, and died in 1765. His wife Susanna outlived him two years. Both are buried in the old burying

ground attached to the Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church, which was the church in which they worshiped during their lives.

Of John Smith's immediate family no one is known to have come to America except his sister Mary (XV 2), who married Robert Fulton. The Fultons settled in Lancaster County. Their name was made famous by their grandson Robert, who first made steam navigation a commercial success in the early years of the nineteenth century.

Of the fifteen children who are known to have been born to John and Susanna Smith, only eleven are known by name, and it is probable that the others died in infancy. The family name is so common that it makes it difficult to trace the members unless there is some family tradition as a guide, and not much of tradition remains in regard to most of these children. They seem to have remained in or about Chester County and to have been men of substance. Mary (XVI 8), who married Alexander Lewis, removed to Virginia.

Robert (XVI 5), who continued to live at the family home in Uwchlan Township, had a busy career during the Revolutionary War. He sat in the convention which adopted the first State Constitution of Pennsylvania in September, 1776. He was one of a committee to whom was intrusted in January, 1777, the defense of the Delaware River by a *chevaux de frise* near Billingsport, and on the 12th of March, 1777, the Supreme Executive Council of the State appointed him Lieutenant of Chester County. In this position, the name and duties of which were analogous to that of King's Lieutenant in the counties of England, he had the rank of colonel, and the charge of raising, arming, and provisioning the military contingent of his district, and in every way preparing the troops to take the field. He held this position throughout the war and until March 21st, 1786, and when his accounts were closed, the Comptroller-General of the State reported that he had satisfactorily accounted for the large sums of money that passed through his hands, and that the State owed him a small balance on final settlement. He held also the position of Sheriff of the county for two terms during the war, and was justice of the peace for several years. He was paid for his services largely in land warrants, and several of his descendants lived afterwards on property that came into the family in this way. He died in 1803, and he and his wife are buried at the Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church.

Robert Smith's wife, Margaret Vaughan, was the only daughter of John Vaughan and Emma Parry. John Vaughan was a Welsh Baptist, who emigrated, probably about 1725, to Uwchlan Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was a man of good education and of moderate fortune. His

wife was a daughter of Rowland Parry, of Haverford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Isaac Smith (XVI 11) was educated at Princeton College, graduating there in 1755. He was a physician, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania of 1762. During the Revolution he was colonel of the First Regiment of troops of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, which position he resigned to accept that of justice of the Supreme Court of the State, which position he held for twenty-eight years.

In 1797 he was appointed by President Washington Commissioner to treat with the Seneca Indians. He was a member of Congress in 1796-97, a judge of the District Court of the United States, and the first president of the Trenton Banking Company, which office he held till his death in 1807. He spent most of his life in Trenton and was buried there.

Of the children of Robert Smith (XVI 5), the oldest, Emma (XVII 10), who married Robert Porter, went West to the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, where they operated valuable salt works and held oil lands. They became very wealthy.

Susanna (XVII 11) married Rev. Nathan Grier, a Presbyterian clergyman of distinction, who for many years was the pastor of the Brandywine Manor Church.

John (XVII 12) was an iron master, who lived at the time of his marriage at Dale Forge, Berks County, and afterwards at Joanna Furnace, Berks County, which he owned, and which still remains in his family.

Jonathan (XVII 15) left his home in Uwchlan in 1792, and during the rest of his life lived in Philadelphia. He was through his whole career connected with financial institutions, first as teller in the first United States Bank, and, after the expiration of its charter in 1811, as cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, which was at that time the principal financial institution of the State. He was afterward cashier of the Second United States Bank. He organized the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, and was its principal executive officer from its organization until his death. He lived in Walnut Street, Philadelphia, opposite Independence Square.

Joseph Smith (XVII 17) was a merchant, first in Columbia, Pa., and afterward in Philadelphia, where he was engaged for some years as an iron merchant. His business was wrecked in the depression that succeeded the war of 1812, and a second venture as a broker failed after the failure of the Second United States Bank. He retired in 1824 to a farm in East Whiteland Township, Chester County, where he spent most of the remainder of his life.

Of his children, Emma (XVIII 55) married Rev. Henry A. Riley, a Presbyterian clergyman. Her married life was mostly spent at Montrose, Pa.

Persifor Frazer (XVIII 57) was a lawyer of eminence in West Chester, Pa. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, held several State offices in his early life, was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1862 to 1864, and was the reporter of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court from 1866 to 1876.

Vaughan (XVIII 59) was a Methodist minister of the Maryland and Delaware Conference.

Marianne (XVIII 56), who was my mother, spent her early life in Philadelphia, removing with her father to Chester County in 1824. She never during her life had robust health, and yet her energy was such that she reared, with most minute and faithful care, a large family of children, and when left a widow in 1851, completed their education and carried on the affairs of her family with prudence and energy until in 1861 she retired to well-earned repose in the family of her eldest son, Stephen, at Pottsville, Pa.

Thereafter for fifteen years she devoted herself largely to the early education of her grandchildren, who one after another came under her teaching and influence. After the death of her son Stephen, in 1873, she lived with his widow, and removed with her to Germantown in 1880, where the rest of her life was spent.

She had, partly as the result of her early education, and partly from the habit which she kept up throughout her life of devoting some part of each day to solid reading, an unusually well-stored mind, many choice and well-selected passages from the English poets being always at her command and ready to be reproduced from her memory.

She had a very keen sense of moral obligation and was most faithful in the discharge of every duty. She was a deeply religious woman and was untiring in her efforts to lead in the right way all people whom she could influence, and she had, with many others of her family, a keen sense of the humorous and good powers of narration.

In person, the Smith family were of the middle height and of full figure, inclining to corpulence. They were fair, some of them handsome, blue eyed, and several of them with red hair. In faith they were Presbyterians as far back as their history is known.

THE DESCENDANTS OF PERSIFOR FRAZER, GENERATION XIV.
THE CHILDREN OF PERSIFOR FRAZER AND MARGARET CARLTON.

GENERATION-	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.
XV 1	John Frazer.	Mary Smith.	Aug. 8, 1709.	June 16, 1735.	Sept. 7, 1765.

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN FRAZER (XV 1) AND MARY SMITH.

XVI	1 Persifor Frazer. 2 Robert Frazer. 3 John Frazer. 4 John Frazer. 5 Mary Frazer. 6 Elizabeth Frazer. 7 Thomas Frazer. 8 Sarah Frazer. 9 Mary Frazer. 10 Anne Frazer.	Mary Worrall Taylor. 1 Jacob Vernon. 2 Samuel Hewes. Joshua Vernon.	Aug. 10, 1736. July 21, 1738. Oct. 7, 1740. July 31, 1742. Oct. 4, 1744. July 7, 1747. Sept. 23, 1748. Oct. 18, 1750. Aug. 30, 1753. Sept. 4, 1755.	Oct. 2, 1766. Mar. 1776.	Apr. 24, 1792. 1764. Aug. 30, 1741. Sept. 5, 1742. July 25, 1746. Oct. 9, 1747. Dec. 12, 1749. June 17, 1825. Oct. 8, 1754. Aug. 19, 1826.
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THE CHILDREN OF PERSIFOR FRAZER (XVI) AND MARY WORRALL TAYLOR.

XVII	1 Sarah Frazer. 2 Robert Frazer.	Never married. 1 Mary Ball. 2 Elizabeth Fries. 3 Alice Yarnall. Jonathan Smith.	Jan. 11, 1769. Aug. 30, 1771.	Mar. 3, 1798. Oct. 15, 1803. Feb. 11, 1818. Oct. 16, 1794.	Mar. 3, 1841. Jan. 20, 1821.
3	Mary Ann Frazer.	Joseph Smith.	Feb. 17, 1774.	Feb. 19, 1845.	
4	Persifor Frazer.	William Morris.	Feb. 26, 1776.	Sept. 29, 1798.	
5	Martha Frazer.	Henry Myers.	May 22, 1778.	July 20, 1778.	
6	Mary Frazer.		Jan. 14, 1780.	May 23, 1862.	
7	John Frazer.		Dec. 27, 1781.	Aug. 3, 1782.	
8	Martha Frazer.		Oct. 14, 1783.	Jan. 27, 1867.	
9	Elizabeth Frazer.		May 17, 1786.	May 13, 1788.	
10	Elizabeth F. Frazer.		Dec. 17, 1788.	Apr. 26, 1857.	

THE CHILDREN OF MARY FRAZER (XVII 6) AND JOSEPH SMITH.

(See Smith Record.)

The Frazers were originally of Touraine, France, where there is still a chateau "la Frezeliere," which was their seat. The earliest mention of them is of the date 1030, when Rene Frezel gave a property to Notre Dame de Noyers. The first note of their appearance in Scotland is of the twelfth century, when they lived in Tweeddale. They later removed to Inverness, which is the headquarters of the clan to this day.

Various members of the clan were somewhat conspicuous figures in the history of Scotland, and their pedigree is known with reasonable fullness and accuracy after the beginning of the fifteenth century.

Persifor Frazer, the oldest son of Robert Frazer (XVII 2) made a careful study of his paternal ancestry, and satisfied himself that Persifor Frazer (XIV), born about 1670, was really Alexander Frazer, older brother of Simon Frazer, who was afterward Lord Lovat.

Alexander Frazer, the heir apparent to the barony, was in the army of Viscount Dundee (Claverhouse) at the battle of Killiecrankie. Soon after this, about 1690, at a feast at Beauly, near Inverness, the piper was playing the tune "Bittack" or "MacThomas." Several of the lines ran thus, "There is a dirk upon Thomas' son rattling and glancing above the band of the breeches, when a knife might very well satisfy him; he has a sword and a shoulder belt, when a straw rope might answer him." Alexander resented these allusions as personal and drew his dirk. He afterward professed to have intended to slit the piper's bag and stop the music, but he drove it into the piper's heart. The Government of William III was at this time taking active measures to punish the lawlessness which disgraced Scotland, and as Frazer was a Jacobite, there could be no hope that the crime would be overlooked. He fled to Wales and disappeared finally, for though within a few years an attempt has been made by a Frazer living in Wales to establish a claim to the title of Lovat through descent from Alexander, the House of Lords decided against the claim.

Persifor Frazer believed that Alexander changed his name, became a Presbyterian, and invented the name by which he was afterward known, and whose significance has not been discovered. This is not the place to discuss the reasons which led his great-great-grandson of the same name to identify Persifor Frazer (XIV) with the missing Alexander, and it is proper to say that the identification is conjectural and somewhat disputed. If the two men, Alexander and Persifor, were not identical, it is, however, known that they were closely related.

Persifor Frazer (XIV) lived and died at Glasslough, County Monaghan, Ireland. He was a farmer, his residence was called Frazerdale, but of him or of his wife, Margaret Carlton, nothing more is known. He died after 1737, as did his wife.

John Frazer (XV 1), the emigrant, came to America in 1735, immediately after his marriage to Mary Smith. He lived for some years at Newtown, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and afterward removed to Philadelphia, where he became a shipping merchant, owning vessels and trading to the West Indies. He is recorded in 1748 and 1753 as holding a license to trade with the Indians.

Mary Smith, whom John Frazer married, was born in Ireland February 10th, 1713, and died July 5th, 1764. Her parents were Robert Smith, of

County Monaghan, Ireland, born September 5th, 1678, and Mary Douglas. They were married about 1712, and he died about 1757. The Smiths were Scotch Presbyterians and were people in comfortable circumstances. An Irishman who many years afterward was in the employ of Persifor Frazer (XVI 1) represented them as the "grandees of the neighborhood," and to prove it said that "there were six daughters who rode to church on six side saddles." There was opposition in the family of Robert Smith to his daughter's marriage. She was quite young, she was the oldest of his daughters, and he did not perhaps care to have her undergo the hardships of the ocean voyage and of life in a new country.

Persifor Frazer (XVI 1) was born at Newtown Square, Delaware County. He was well educated, and was a good French scholar, an accomplishment which was rare at the time in his part of the country. He was a merchant and an iron master, having in his earlier career an interest in the iron works at Oxford, Chester County, and afterward in Sarum Forge on Chester Creek, Delaware County, which was built by his wife's grandfather, Dr. John Taylor.

In 1765 he was appointed a delegate to a provincial convention, which body is chiefly remembered for its recommendation of the passage of a law forbidding the further importation of slaves. For the next ten years he was chiefly occupied with the care of the iron works at Sarum and the farms at Thornbury, Delaware County, where he lived, and at Downingtown and at Goshen Meeting House, both in Chester County, all of which lands were Mrs. Frazer's inheritance from her father.

In January, 1775, he was a delegate to a provincial convention which met at Philadelphia to discuss the best means of carrying on the business affairs of the State in the then pending struggle with Great Britain. When the war commenced he was commissioned a captain in Col. Anthony Wayne's Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops. He remained in the service for over two years, and rose to the grade of lieutenant-colonel. He accompanied his command to Long Island in May, 1776, and he was present at the operations which led to the surrender of Burgoyne. In 1777 he was with the army in New Jersey, and was engaged in the battle of Brandywine in September of that year. Two days after the battle he was taken prisoner by the British, and remained in captivity in Philadelphia till March, 1778, when he escaped, rejoining his regiment. He was present at the battle of Monmouth Courthouse in June, 1778. A serious controversy arose at this time about the relative rank of officers who had been held as prisoners in the hands of the enemy and those who, having been more fortunate, had remained in active service with the army, the former class holding that

they were unjustly treated in that in a number of cases their junior officers, who had escaped the hardships of British prisons, had been promoted over their heads. Colonel Frazer, who had been subjected to this hardship, after vainly trying to have the wrong redressed, resigned his commission October 9th, 1778, and did not again engage in active service with the army. He was appointed commissioner of purchases for Chester County, under Quartermaster-General Nathaniel Greene, and was afterward appointed clothier-general to the army, but he did not hold either position long, his private affairs, which had suffered during his absence with the army, requiring his attention. In May, 1781, he was elected brigadier-general. In 1781, 1782, and 1784 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1785 he was one of the commissioners to settle the disturbances arising out of the conflicting claims of Connecticut and Pennsylvania to the sovereignty over the northern part of the State, which controversy had caused serious disturbances in Wyoming Valley. He was also a justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Chester County, treasurer of the county, and register of deeds and recorder of wills. After the division of the county in 1789, he removed from Thornbury, which by the division was thrown into Delaware County, to the Goshen property, on which he continued to reside till his death in 1792.

Robert Frazer (XVI 2) was supercargo of the brig "Ranger," engaged in the West Indies trade, the freighting of the vessel being owned partly by his father and partly by his brother Persifor. She was lost at sea in 1764, her fate being unknown for some time afterward.

Sarah Frazer (XVI 8) and Anne Frazer (XVI 10) married brothers, who were farmers of Chester County. They both left families.

Of the children of Persifor Frazer (XVI 1) and Mary Worrall Taylor, Sarah (XVII 1) was a woman of strong, though somewhat eccentric, character, and acute mind. She was a very devout and fervent Methodist.

Robert Frazer (XVII 2) was a lawyer of ability and eminence. He lived in Philadelphia till after the death of his second wife, when he removed to a farm near the Paoli Inn in Chester County.

Mary Ann Frazer (XVII 3) and Mary Frazer (XVII 6) married brothers, for an account of whom see the record of the Smith family.

Persifor Frazer (XVII 4) followed a family predilection in spending the early years of life in seafaring. He was afterward an officer of the first United States Bank, and died of yellow fever, brought on partly by over exertion in removing the bank deposits from Philadelphia to Germantown, in 1798, when the yellow fever drove out of Philadelphia everybody who could get away.

Martha Frazer (XVII 8) and Elizabeth Frazer (XVII 10) married farmers. The former lived for many years near Marcus Hook, Delaware County, and the latter lived on the road from West Chester to Philadelphia, a short distance west of the Delaware County line. Both left families.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN TAYLOR (XII) AND HANNAH —.

GENERA-TION.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.
XIII					
1	Elizabeth Taylor.	Hugh Durborow.	1660.	Mar. 11, 1686.	1722.
2	Jacob Taylor.	Never married.	1672.		Mar. 2, 1746.
3	Isaac Taylor.	Martha Roman.	1674.	1694.	1728.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC TAYLOR (XIII 3) AND MARTHA ROMAN.

XIV					
1	John Taylor.	1 Mary Baker (born Worrilow). 2 Elizabeth Moore.	1695.	Sept. 10, 1718. Oct. 1734. Oct. 30, 1728.	1756.
2	Jacob Taylor.	Grace Worrilow.			1764.
3	Philip Taylor.	Never married.			1749.
4	Ann Taylor.	Samuel Savage, Jr.			1735.
5	Mary Taylor.	— Brogdon.			1742.

CHILDREN OF JOHN TAYLOR (XIV 1) AND MARY BAKER (BORN WORRILOW).

XV					
1	Isaac Taylor.	Helena Stephenson.		1743.	1745.
2	John Taylor.	Sarah Worrall.		1744.	1761.
3	Philip Taylor.	Mary Riley.			1754.
4	Martha Taylor.	William Empeon.			
5	Mary Taylor.	Never married.			

CHILDREN OF JOHN TAYLOR (XV 2) AND SARAH WORRALL.

XVI					
1	Mary Worrall Taylor.	Persifor Frazer.	Apr. 8, 1745.	Oct. 2, 1766.	Nov. 30, 1830.
2	Isaac Taylor.	Elizabeth Townsend.	Oct. 18, 1747.		1781.
3	Sarah Taylor.	James Thompson.	Jan. 25, 1751.	Feb. 28, 1768.	Oct. 1835.

CHILDREN OF MARY WORRALL TAYLOR (XVI 1) AND PERSIFOR FRAZER.

(See Frazer Record.)

The Taylors came from Wiltshire, in the West of England. They were people of substance and of more than usually good education. Dr. George Smith, in his history of Delaware County, says that Christopher Taylor, who was a relative of our ancestors, was one of the best scholars that came out

with the first settlers, and Jacob and Isaac Taylor, who were emigrants from England, were both men of unusual attainments.

John Taylor (XII) seems to have come to the country before William Penn's first voyage to Pennsylvania, as there is an official record of a Taylor who was a surveyor, and who is probably to be identified with John Taylor, being engaged in surveys, in what is now the State of Delaware, before 1679. If this conjecture is correct, he returned to England and came out again with his family in 1684. He had at that time a commission from Thomas Callowhill, the father of William Penn's second wife, to lay out for him fifty-five hundred acres of land in or near Philadelphia. John Taylor settled on Tinicum Island in the Delaware River in 1684, and died there in 1686. After his death his widow and her children removed to Thornbury, Delaware County, which remained the home of the family for two hundred years.

Elizabeth Taylor (XIII 1) and her husband, Hugh Durborow, were both ministers among the Friends. Durborow seems to have emigrated with the Taylors in 1684. He spent the later years of his life in Philadelphia and left a large family.

Jacob Taylor (XIII 2) was in his early life a school teacher and was also a surveyor. In the latter capacity he seems to have been in the service of the Proprietor most of his life, the first notice of his connection with the business of the colony occurring in 1689. He taught school in Abingdon, Montgomery County, in 1701, and Davis, in his history of Bucks County, speaks of his celebrated classical school in Philadelphia. James Logan, Secretary of the Province, speaks of Jacob Taylor as engaged in surveys in 1702, and in that year he was appointed to the management of the Surveyor-General's office on the death of the incumbent, Edward Pennington. He was himself commissioned Surveyor-General November 20th, 1706, and held the office till October 29th, 1733, when he was succeeded by Benjamin Eastburn. In this capacity his name appears in connection with many of the original surveys of lands granted or sold by the Proprietor in the south-eastern quarter of the State.

There are many evidences that he was considered one of the best informed men in the Province. A close and affectionate friendship, evidenced by extant letters, existed between him and James Logan, the Secretary of the Province and one of its most learned and able men.

He published from 1702 to 1746 an almanac which was the predecessor of Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac," and though it is not so famous as that well-known production, it had great vogue at the time, as the almanac of those days held the place in popular esteem that the monthly magazines

now occupy and was the chief periodical literature in many homes. Contributions in prose and verse flowed in to the editor, and many of them still exist to testify to the fact that many persons then, as now, thought they could write poetry, though the world has never recognized them as poets.

Jacob Taylor is said to have himself made the astronomical calculations for his almanac, and there still exist manuscript records of astronomical observations made by James Logan and by Thomas Godfrey, the inventor of the sextant, which were forwarded to him for publication.

His correspondence shows him to have been a man of lovable character, and his friends speak of him with great affection.

Isaac Taylor (XIII 3) was a "practitioner of physick" as well as a surveyor. He was appointed deputy surveyor for Chester County in 1701 and held that office throughout his life. Soon after his appointment he was named one of the commissioners to trace the boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware. In 1722 his surveys near the disputed boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland led to his arrest by the authorities of Maryland and to an acrimonious controversy between the authorities of the two Provinces. He held many offices; was collector for the county of Chester from 1704 to 1711; county commissioner from 1726 till his death in 1728; a magistrate appointed by the Governor in 1719, and thereafter during the rest of his life; and a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly for many years. He was one of the largest landowners in the county.

His wife, Martha Roman, was a daughter of Philip Roman, an emigrant from Wiltshire, England, in 1683, and Martha Harper, who died the same year, after her arrival in America. He settled at Marcus Hook, Delaware County, where he spent his life. He was a preacher of the Society of Friends and a man of prominence, intrusted with various commissions by the government of the Province. He was one of the justices of the court, and twice represented the county of Chester in the Provincial Assembly.

Besides his daughter Martha, he had several sons who appear as landowners in Delaware County, but of whom there is no other record than that which relates that his sons Philip and Robert were summoned before Chichester Meeting in 1695 on a charge of practicing astrology, geomancy, and chiromancy, which lore may have been among the branches of learning taught by Jacob Taylor. Philip agreed to abandon the practice, but Robert did so with the reserve "unless it was to do some great good," for which reservation he was fined £5 and told to do better in future.

John Taylor (XIV 1) was also a physician and a surveyor. He was his father's deputy during his lifetime, and after his death in 1728 he succeeded him as surveyor for Chester County; and after Lancaster County was separated from Chester, he was appointed surveyor for that county also. He held these positions till 1740, when he seems to have thought that the provincial government pushed him too hard in his work, and he resigned his commission as surveyor.

He ran the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1732, and that between Chester and Lancaster Counties in 1729. In 1736 he was one of five justices who were appointed by Gov. Thomas Penn to investigate some phases of the chronic border troubles between Pennsylvania and Maryland.

He established in 1746 on Chester Creek, in Thornbury Township, in what is now Delaware County, a mill for making merchant iron. This was the only establishment of the kind in Chester County, and the first one in the State. The establishment of these works, and of another in Philadelphia in 1747, led to a Parliamentary inquiry, and to an order forbidding the erection of iron works in the Colonies. This interference with the industries of the colonists was one of the causes that led to the Revolution. There are many records remaining relative to John Taylor's several iron works, which were called "Sarum Forge" and "The Pennsylvania Slitting Mill," which seem to show that he was probably one of the most considerable iron masters in the Province of Pennsylvania.

He was the only physician living between Chester and Lancaster, and his calls in that capacity led him to travel all over that wide extent of country. The records he has left of the drugs he used show that the practice of medicine in his day was decidedly heroic.

He was sheriff of Chester County from 1721 to 1731, a longer time than any other person has held that office, a justice of the peace for several years, and a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1730 and 1731.

He seems to have been a man of somewhat imperious will, and his correspondence shows that though he came of Quaker parentage he was by no means a man of peace.

His first wife, the mother of all his children, was born Mary Worrilow. She first married Joseph Baker, who died in March, 1717. She was a daughter of John Worrilow and Ann Maris, who were both of Chester County. John Worrilow was a son of Thomas Worrilow, emigrant from England about 1690. Ann Maris was a daughter of George Maris, emigrant from England in 1683. He was a man of eminence among the Friends in England and also in this country. He held many public trusts

after his arrival in Pennsylvania, was a justice of the peace, a judge of the court, and was several times chosen a member of the Provincial Assembly.

Philip Taylor (XIV 3) was one of the commissioners who were ordered in 1729, with the assistance of John Taylor, surveyor of Chester County, to run the dividing line between Chester and Lancaster Counties. He was a member of Assembly in 1728.

The husband of Ann Taylor (XIV 4) was an iron master of Chester County, one of the owners of Warwick Furnace.

Isaac Taylor (XV 1) was appointed by the Governor regulator of weights and measures for Chester County in 1741. He died soon after his marriage, and left no children.

John Taylor (XV 2) was an iron master and a large land owner. His wife, Sarah Worrall, was a daughter of John Worrall and Sarah Goodwin. John Worrall was an emigrant from England in 1682. He was a man of large means. Sarah Goodwin was a daughter of Thomas Goodwin, emigrant from England in 1708. He was a Quaker preacher, as was his daughter Sarah, who died during a missionary visit to Ireland.

Mary Worrall Taylor (XVI 1) was a woman of strong character. She managed ably the large estates belonging to herself and her husband, Col. Persifor Frazer, during his absence in the Revolutionary War, and was very active in providing for the wants of the army in whose cause and for whose relief a large part of the family estates was sacrificed. She long outlived her husband, and her house in Thornbury, Delaware County, was the gathering place of her grandchildren till near the end of her life. From her the traditions of the family have largely been derived.

Isaac Taylor (XVI 2) is supposed to have died at sea.

THE ANCESTRY OF GEORGE HAMILTON BROSHEAD, GENERATION XVIII.

GENERATION.	BROSHEAD.	TYE.	HARRISON.	DODGE.	FAIRFIELD.	GIDDINGS.
XII		Francis Tye. m. Lettos Salmon.		Richard Dodge. Emigrant from England. d. June 15, 1672. m. Edith —	John Fairfield. Emigrant from England. d. 1646. m. Elizabeth —	
XIII	Daniel Broshead. Emigrant from England. b. about 1631. d. July 14, 1687. m. about 1661. Ann Tye.	Ann Tye. d. about 1710. m. about 1661. Daniel Broshead.		Richard Dodge. b. 1643. d. Apr. 13, 1715. m. Feb. 23, 1668. Mary Eaton.	Walter Fairfield. b. 1631. d. July 20, 1723.	
XIV	Richard Broshead. b. 1666. d. 1730. m. about 1690. — Jansen.			William Dodge. b. 1678. d. Oct. 20, 1765. m. 1699. Prudence Fair- field.	Prudence Fair- field. b. 1679. d. Aug. 5, 1737. m. 1699. William Dodge.	
XV	Daniel Broshead. b. Apr. 20, 1698. d. July 22, 1755. m. 1720. Hester Wyngart.		George Harrison. Emigrant from England. d. about 1770.	William Dodge. b. Mar. 6, 1705. d. Apr. 11, 1777. m. Rebecca Apple- ton.		Daniel Giddings. b. 1718.
XVI	Luke Broshead. b. 1737. d. Jun. 19, 1806. m. 1765. Elizabeth Harrison		Elizabeth Harrison. b. about 1745. m. 1765. Luke Broshead.	Thomas Dodge. b. 1743. d. 1816. m. 1773. Ruth Giddings.		Ruth Giddings. m. 1773. Thomas Dodge.
XVII	John Broshead. b. Oct. 5, 1770. d. Apr. 7, 1838. m. 1800. Mary Dodge.			Mary Dodge. b. Aug. 27, 1782. d. Aug. 28, 1875. m. 1800. John Broshead.		
XVIII	Geo. H. Broshead. b. Jan. 10, 1815. m. Oct. 17, 1837. Julia Ann Phelps.					

THE ANCESTRY OF GEORGE HAMILTON BROADHEAD, GENERATION XVIII.

GENERA-TION.	EATON.	APPLETON.	OLIVER.	GOODALE.	BAKER.	SYMONDS.
XI		Thomas Appleton. d. 1603. m. Mary Isaac.				
XII	Jonas Eaton. Emi- grant from Eng- land. d. Feb. 24, 1674. m. Grace —	Samuel Appleton. Emigrant from England. b. 1586. d. June, 1670. m. Mary Everard.	John Oliver. Emi- grant from Eng- land. b. 1616. d. about 1646. m. May 13, 1639. Joanna Goodale.	Joanna Goodale. d. June 18, 1677. m. May 13, 1639. John Oliver.		Samuel Symonds. Emigrant from England. d. Oct., 1678. m. Martha Reade.
XIII	Mary Eaton. b. Feb. 8, 1644. d. Nov. 28, 1716. m. Feb. 28, 1668. Richard Dodge.	Samuel Appleton. Emigrant from England. b. 1624. d. May 15, 1696. m. Dec. 8, 1656. Mary Oliver.	Mary Oliver. b. June 7, 1640. d. 1698. m. Dec. 8, 1656. Samuel Appleton.		Thomas Baker. Emigrant from England. b. 1637. m. 1674. Priscilla Symonds	Priscilla Symonds. m. 1674. Thomas Baker.
XIV		Isaac Appleton. b. 1664. d. 1747. m. Priscilla Baker.			Priscilla Baker. m. Isaac Appleton.	
XV		Rebecca Appleton. b. 1713. d. 1793. m. William Dodge.				

THE DESCENDANTS OF DANIEL BODHEAD, GENERATION XIII 1.

GENERATION.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.
XIII					
1	Daniel Brodhead.	Ann Tye.	About 1631.		July 14, 1667.
2	John Brodhead.				
3	Rachel Brodhead.	Thomas Guinnette.			About 1680.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL BODHEAD (XIII 1) AND ANN TYE.

XIV					
1	Daniel Brodhead.	Never married.	About 1662.		July 24, 1690.
2	Charles Brodhead.	Maria Tenbrook.	About 1664.		After 1728.
3	Richard Brodhead.	1 — Jansen. 2 Wyntie Pawling.	1666.	About 1690.	After 1728.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD BODHEAD (XIV 3) AND — JANSEN.

XV					
5	Daniel Brodhead.	Hester Wyngart.	Apr. 20, 1693.	1720.	July 22, 1755.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL BODHEAD (XV 5) AND HESTER WYNGART.

XVI					
10	Charles Brodhead.	Mary Oliver.	1721.	Dec. 8, 1760.	
11	Garret Brodhead.	Jane Davis.	1723.	Mar. 15, 1759.	
12	Daniel Brodhead.	1 Elizabeth Depui. 2 Rebecca Mifflin.	1725.		Nov. 15, 1809.
13	John Brodhead.	1 Mary Davis. 2 Maria Effnor.	1727.		
14	Thomas Brodhead.	Never married.	1729.		Before 1755.
15	Luke Brodhead.	1 Elizabeth Harrison. 2 Margaret Wills.	1737.	1764. June 28, 1797.	June 19, 1806.
16	Anne Garton Brodhead.	Never married.	1739.		1755.

CHILDREN OF LUKE BODHEAD (XVI 15) AND ELIZABETH HARRISON.

XVII					
51	Thomas Brodhead.	Mary Curtis.	1765.		Nov. 11, 1830.
52	Daniel Brodhead.	Rachel Nottingham.	1767.		1848.
53	John Brodhead.	Mary Dodge.	Oct. 5, 1770.	1800.	Apr. 7, 1838.
54	Mary Brodhead.	Leonard Hardenburg.	1772.		
55	Anne Garton Brodhead.	Never married.	1774.		1852.
56	Luke Brodhead.	Elizabeth Wills.	Sept. 6, 1777.	June 28, 1797.	Mar. 25, 1845.
57	Elizabeth Brodhead.	Richard Wentworth.			1868.
58	Alexander Brodhead.	Elizabeth Bloom.			

CHILDREN OF JOHN BRODHEAD (XVII 53) AND MARY DODGE.

GENERA- TION.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.
XVIII					
80	Daniel Dodge Brodhead.	Almena Cutter.	July 1801.	Aug. 1825.	July 1886.
81	John Montgomery Brodhead.	Mary Josephine Waterman.	Nov. 11, 1803.	Apr. 9, 1826.	Feb. 22, 1880.
82	Elizabeth Harrison Brodhead.	Samuel Norris.	June 1805.	1824.	Dec. 24, 1889.
83	Anne Mudge Brodhead.	Alexander Ewens.	Sept. 12, 1807.		Feb. 1884.
84	Joseph Crawford Brodhead.	Sarah Wheeler.	Nov. 1809.		1870.
85	Mehitabel Smith Brodhead.	William H. Weeks.	Nov. 1811.		Nov. 1891.
86	George Hamilton Brodhead.	1 Julia Ann Phelps. 2 Sarah Sparks Lewis.	Jan. 10, 1815.	Oct. 17, 1837. Apr. 7, 1864.	
87	Mary Rebecca Brodhead.	James Pike.	Sept. 11, 1816.	Apr. 19, 1840.	
88	Olive Brodhead.	Never married.	May 1818.		1826.
89	Thornton Fleming Brodhead.	Archange Abbott.	Dec. 5, 1820.	July 1849.	Sept. 5, 1862.
90	Joiaiah Adams Brodhead.	Elizabeth Tufts.	Jan. 1, 1823.	July 1851.	1885.
91	Almena Cutter Brodhead.		Mar. 1825.		1832.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE HAMILTON BRODHEAD (XVIII 86) AND JULIA ANN PHELPS.

XIX					
154	John Brodhead.		Oct. 14, 1838.		June 13, 1839.
155	Mary Frances Brodhead.	George Clinton Gardner.	Nov. 9, 1839.	Oct. 13, 1863.	
156	Delia Silliman Brodhead.	Joseph S. Harris.	Jan. 21, 1842.	June 20, 1865.	Aug. 20, 1880.
157	DeWitt Williams Brodhead.	Ariadne Liebenau.	Aug. 14, 1847.	Oct. 2, 1873.	
158	Alfred Williams Brodhead.		Nov. 8, 1849.		Sept. 15, 1855.

We turn now to your mother's ancestry. Our data for the early history of the Brodhead family is furnished mainly by the researches of Mr. John Romeyn Brodhead, whose studies abroad in preparing to execute the commission given him to write the history of the State of New York gave him exceptional opportunities to inquire into the history of his own ancestors.

He thinks that they came originally from Germany. There is on record in Gottingen a genealogical tree of the Breithaupt family extending back nearly to the year 1500, which speaks of one of the members of the family named John, who, having been a resident of a foreign country, returned to

his early home and died in Gottingen. This man, Romeyn Brodhead conjectures, was the founder of the Brodhead family in England.

However that may be, the English family were settled in Yorkshire in the sixteenth century, and the records of the parish church of Royston contain frequent mention of them. The name was spelled Brodhead till about 1640, since which time the English spelling has been Broadhead.

The manor of Monk Britton in the West Riding of Yorkshire was granted February 28th, 1610, by James I. to John Brodhead and George Wood, the principal freeholders of the place.

Daniel Brodhead (XIII 1), the emigrant and the founder of the Brodhead family in this country, is supposed to have been a grandnephew of this John Brodhead. He was a Cavalier in the time of the Commonwealth, and at the Restoration was made a captain of the grenadiers or musketeers by Charles II. In this capacity he accompanied the expedition under Col. Richard Nicolls, which was sent, in May, 1664, to capture the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam, with its dependencies, the territory of which had been granted by the King to his brother James, Duke of York.

After the surrender of the Dutch possessions, September 8th, 1664, Captain Brodhead was one of the expedition which was sent to Albany to receive its submission and to treat with the Indians, and his name is appended as a witness to the treaty with the Iroquois Indians which was made there.

Upon his return from Albany, Colonel Nicolls appointed Captain Brodhead to command the important outpost of Esopus, on the west bank of the Hudson, where the town of Kingston now stands; this with Albany and New York being then the principal garrisoned posts in the colony. He remained in this command till his death in 1667. His wife, Ann Tye, was a daughter of Francis Tye and Lettos Salmon, of England.

After Daniel Brodhead's death, she married, in 1674, William Nottingham, the lieutenant of Captain Brodhead's company, and after Nottingham's death, she married, in 1681, Thomas Garton, the ensign of the company. She was very much respected in the colony, and the name of Ann Garton was given to members of the Brodhead family for several generations after her death.

Daniel Brodhead had a brother John, and a sister Rachel, who married Thomas Guinnette. Both of these members of the family remained in England.

In the next generation, the Brodhead family seem to have remained at Marbletown, a village eight miles back from the Hudson at Esopus, where the house they occupied is still standing. Daniel (XIV 1) never married. Charles (XIV 2) married Maria Tenbrook, probably the daughter of Wessel

Tenbrook, of Esopus, and he is the progenitor of a numerous family living mostly in the State of New York. Richard (XIV 3) married first a Miss Jansen, who was of Kingston, N. Y., and who was probably a daughter of Thomas Jansen, who was of Walloon origin. She was the mother of but one of his children, who was the progenitor of the Pennsylvania Brodheads. His second wife was Wyntie Pawling, daughter of Capt. Henry Pawling, of Marbletown. Both Charles and Richard Brodhead bore the title of captain, and were men in comfortable circumstances.

The first wife of Richard Brodhead (XIV 3) died in 1703. Their only child Daniel (XV 5) was born in Marbletown, N. Y. He is recorded as being a merchant of Albany in 1726, and as he married there, in 1720, Hester Wyngart, who was an Albany woman, it is probable that he went there to live some years before 1726. He was appointed a lieutenant in 1714, and had in the Indian wars of his time many narrow escapes. He was licensed as an Indian trader in 1730 and again in 1737.

He removed, in 1738, to what is now East Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, the Proprietors of Pennsylvania having, in 1735, promised him a grant of lands in return for some service done them. The nature of the service is not stated, but it was probably connected with some negotiation with the Indians, with whom Daniel Brodhead retained intimate connections all his life, and over whom he had great influence. He continued to act as the representative of the Proprietors in the north-east section of the State, and kept them carefully advised of the steps that Connecticut was taking to assert her claim to lands in Wyoming Valley. He died at Bethlehem, Pa., where he had gone for surgical treatment, and he was buried in the Moravian cemetery in that town.

Charles Brodhead (XVI 10) was commissioned by Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, in 1755, to go to Wyoming to treat with the Minsi Indians, afterward known by the whites as Delawares. He made two journeys for that purpose, but did not succeed in bringing them into accord with the authorities of the Colony.

He was commissioned as an ensign, April 29th, 1756, and was in active service on the Indian frontier till the beginning of the year 1758. At the close of the old French war, he returned to Marbletown, N. Y., and spent the rest of his life in that neighborhood.

Garrett Brodhead (XVI 11) was a magistrate for many years and held various other local offices. He was in the service of the State in Wyoming Valley, where there was still trouble with the settlers from Connecticut.

Daniel Brodhead (XVI 12) spent his early life in the neighborhood of Stroudsburg. He was appointed a magistrate to succeed his father in

1755, and took part in the defense of Brodhead's fort at Dansbury, now Stroudsburg, December 11th, 1755, against the attack of a band of two hundred Indians. The attack was repulsed, and that part of the frontier had peace thereafter. He remained in his old home till 1771, when he removed to Berks County. He was appointed a magistrate there soon after his arrival, and also a deputy surveyor for that district. He was a delegate to the Provincial Convention which was convened in Philadelphia in July, 1774. In March, 1776, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, and thereafter he was in active service through the greater part of the war. In March, 1777, he was appointed colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment.

In July, 1778, he was ordered to Pittsburgh, which was then a most important outpost, being the most advanced western station held by the American troops as a defense against the British at Detroit and their Indian allies. He held this command for three years, and the records of the time are full of notices of the work he did there. He was successful in several of his Indian campaigns, and though troubles arose in his administration, largely through a conflict between the civil and military authorities at Pittsburgh, Congress passed an unanimous vote of thanks to him for the highly satisfactory manner in which he had discharged his duties on the western frontier.

After the close of the Revolutionary War he returned to Reading, where, and in Philadelphia, he spent most of his remaining years. In 1788 he was appointed Surveyor-General of the State, which position he held for about fifteen years. He died at Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania, where a monument was erected to his memory in 1872.

Of John Brodhead (XVI 13) we only know that he was a captain in the Continental army, and that he removed to New York at the close of the Revolution.

Luke Brodhead (XVI 15) was in the Continental service from the Summer of 1775 till 1778, when his wounds caused him to retire from the service. The family tradition states that he was commissioned a colonel before the close of the war, but I have found no public record of that fact. He was a friend of Lafayette, who recalled the intimacy with pleasure when he visited America in 1824. He was appointed by Governor McKean, in 1780, one of the magistrates for the much-disputed territory of Wyoming Valley, and he lived there for some years. He never recovered from the effects of the wounds received during the Revolution, though he lived nearly thirty years after his retirement from the army. His first wife and the mother of all but one of his children, Elizabeth

Harrison, was a daughter of George Harrison, of Bridesburg, Pa. He was an architect, of English birth.

Thomas Brodhead (XVI 14) was drowned at sea when quite a young man.

Anne Garton Brodhead (XVI 16), though she died young and unmarried, did one noteworthy act in her life. When Brodhead's Station was attacked by the Indians in 1755, she did her share in its defense and in the repulse of the assailants, loading and firing her rifle with the rest of the garrison.

Of the children of Luke Brodhead, Thomas (XVII 51) was a physician who lived in Columbia County, New York. He was several times elected a member of the State Legislature.

Daniel Brodhead (XVII 52) was a farmer.

John Brodhead (XVII 53) entered, in early life, the ministry of the Methodist Church, in which service he spent his whole life. He removed from Pennsylvania to New England in 1796, his home being at South Newmarket, N. H. He was presiding elder of his district for many years, and was a prominent candidate for the episcopate when Bishop Asbury was elected to that office. He served frequently as chaplain of the New Hampshire Legislature, and was elected to the Senate for several terms. Governor Ball offered him the position of judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but he declined the offer, as it did not accord with his views of his duty.

From 1829 to 1833 he was a member of Congress from New Hampshire, and after his retirement from that position his friends urged him to accept the nomination for Governor. He declined the nomination, which would have insured his election, and did not again appear in public life. His portrait hangs in the State House at Concord. His wife was Mary Dodge, of whose parentage an account will be found later in this memoir.

Luke Brodhead (XVII 56) lived at the Delaware Water Gap, Pa., where he was a lumber manufacturer, a hotel keeper, a merchant, and a farmer. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Wills, and a granddaughter of Col. William Wills, of Dublin, Ireland.

Of the children of John Brodhead, D. D. (XVII 53):—

Daniel (XVIII 80) was a broker in Boston. He was United States Navy Agent there during the administration of President Pierce, about 1854. President Pierce, who was a native of New Hampshire, was an intimate friend of the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, and the family fared well in appointments to offices under the National Government during his administration.

John (XVIII 81) was a physician. He lived in Washington, D. C., for the last fifty years of his life. He was appointed Second Controller of the Treasury by President Pierce in 1853, and held that office till 1857. He was

again appointed by President Lincoln in 1863, and resigned in 1876. Accounts to the amount of thousands of millions of dollars passed through his hands during and after the War of Secession, and his decisions and rulings on obscure points of law were considered so valuable that a volume containing them was printed and became a standard authority in the Treasury Department.

His wife was the only daughter of Rev. Thomas Waterman, a Baptist minister, of London, England.

Elizabeth (XVIII 82) married Rev. Samuel Norris, a Methodist minister.

Anne (XVIII 83) married Alexander Ewens, a dentist.

Joseph (XVIII 84) was deputy naval officer of the port of New York during President Pierce's administration. His wife was a sister of Rev. John Wheeler, president of Burlington College, Vermont.

W. H. Weeks, husband of Mehitabel (XVIII 85), was a farmer of Greenland, N. H., where his descendants still live.

George, your mother's father (XVIII 86), was educated at Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.; was a bank clerk in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1836; was cashier of the Bank of Pontiac, Michigan, in 1837, and returned thence in 1841 to New York City, where he has since lived. He became a member of the board of brokers soon after his arrival in New York, and was elected assistant secretary of that organization, became the secretary in 1850, which position he held till he was elected vice-president in 1866. In 1874 he became president, but declined re-election, though he has since served as a member of various committees of the board. He lost an eye in his boyhood through a blow struck by his schoolmate Benjamin F. Butler, and through sympathy the other eye and his general health were so much affected that he thought best to retire from active business. His first wife and the mother of all his children was Julia Ann Phelps, of whose family an account will be found elsewhere. His second wife was a daughter of Samuel A. Lewis, a merchant of Philadelphia.

Mary (XVIII 87) married James Pike, a Methodist clergyman. He was a member of Congress from New Hampshire in 1857. At the outbreak of the War of Secession he raised a regiment of volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel. He served with Gen. N. P. Banks in Louisiana and continued in the field till the close of the war. After the war he was the Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, but was not elected. He remained in the service of his church, and was the presiding elder of his district till his retirement on account of age.

Thornton (XVIII 89) was a lawyer in Detroit, Mich., at the commencement of the Mexican War. He served throughout that war with distinction,

was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, and was appointed captain in December, 1847. During President Pierce's administration he was the postmaster at Detroit. During the War of Secession he was colonel of the First Michigan Cavalry, and was killed at the second battle of Bull Run, in September, 1862. His wife was a niece of Gen. Alexander Macomb, commander in chief of the United States Army from 1825 to 1841.

Josiah (XVIII 90) was a commission merchant of Boston. During the War of Secession, and thereafter till 1869, he was a paymaster of the United States Army, to which position he was reappointed in 1875. His wife is a daughter of Otis Tufts, civil engineer, of Boston, Mass.

THE DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD DODGE, GENERATION XII.

GENERATION.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.
XII					
1	Richard Dodge.	Edith —			
2	William Dodge.	Elizabeth Stone.			
3	Michael Dodge.				
4	John Dodge.		1613.		June 15, 1672.

THE CHILDREN OF RICHARD DODGE (XII 1) AND EDITH —

XIII	1 Samuel Dodge. 2 John Dodge. 3 Mary Dodge. 4 Richard Dodge. 5 Sarah Dodge. 6 Edward Dodge. 7 Joseph Dodge. 8 Mary Dodge.	Mary Parker. Sarah Porter. Mary Eaton. Peter Woodbury. Mary Haskell. Sarah Eaton. Zachary Herrick.	1639. 1643. 1644. 1651.	Feb. 23, 1668. July 1667. Apr. 30, 1673. Feb. 21, 1672.	Oct. 11, 1711. Apr. 13, 1715. Feb. 12, 1727. Aug. 10, 1716.
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THE CHILDREN OF RICHARD DODGE (XIII 4) AND MARY EATON.

XIV	1 Richard Dodge. 2 Mary Dodge. 3 Martha Dodge. 4 Daniel Dodge. 5 William Dodge.	1 Prudence Fairfield. 2 Abigail Giddings.	July 12, 1670. Mar. 30, 1672. 1674. Apr. 26, 1677. 1678.	1699.	Oct. 20, 1765.

THE CHILDREN OF WILLIAM DODGE (XIV 5) AND PRUDENCE FAIRFIELD.

XV	1 William Dodge.	Rebecca Appleton.	Mar. 6, 1705.		Apr. 11, 1777.

THE CHILDREN OF WILLIAM DODGE (XV 1) AND REBECCA APPLETON.

GENERA-TION.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.
XVI					
1	William Dodge.				
2	Isaac Dodge.				
3	Abraham Dodge.	Abigail Coggswell.			
4	Thomas Dodge.	1 Ellen Story. 2 Hannah Stanniford. 3 Ruth Giddings. Captain — Davis. 1 Dr. — Jones. 2 Captain — Dyers. 3 Rev. — Clark. 4 — Thrasher.	Aug. 11, 1740. 1743.		June 16, 1786. 1816.
5	Rebecca Dodge.				
6	Sarah Dodge.				
7	Priscilla Dodge.	Unmarried.			
8	Elizabeth Dodge.	1 — Simonton. 2 — Stevens.			
9	Mary Dodge.				
10	Daniel Dodge.	Benjamin Reed.			

THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS DODGE (XVI 4) AND RUTH GIDDINGS.

XVII					
1	Daniel Dodge.	Never married.	1774.		1797.
2	Ellen Dodge.	1 Capt. Nathaniel Jones. 2 John Deering.	1776.		
3	Hannah Dodge.	Gen. John McCleary.	1778.		1871.
4	Ruth Dodge.	Thomas Simonton.			1810.
5	Mary Dodge.	Rev. John Brodhead.	Aug. 27, 1782.	1800.	Aug. 28, 1875.
6	Thomas Dodge.	1 Lydia Emory. 2 Elizabeth Smith.	1784.		1833.
7	William Dodge.	Theresa Berry.	1787.		1815.
8	Rebecca Appleton Dodge.	Gen. John McCleary.	1792.		1828.

THE CHILDREN OF MARY DODGE (XVII 5) AND REV. JOHN BRODHEAD.

(See Brodhead Record.)

There were four brothers of Generation XII—Richard, William, Michael, and John Dodge—who were of Anglo-Saxon origin. William was the first emigrant to America. He returned to Lancashire, England, where he married, and came out again to Salem, Mass. His brothers Richard and John accompanied him, but Michael remained in England. William was tall, dark, and had black hair. Richard's descendants had sandy hair, light complexions, and were "speckled." John's descendants had light hair and complexions.

Richard Dodge (XII 1) was of English birth. He is stated to have been tall, dark, and to have had black hair. He was of Salem, Mass., in 1638, an administrator of the church there in 1644, one of the founders of the church in Beverly, Mass., near Salem, in 1667. His wife Edith died June 27th, 1678.

William Dodge (XII 2) emigrated in 1629, probably in the ship "Lyons Whelp," of one hundred and twenty tons capacity, carrying eight guns, Capt. John Gibbs, commander. He was a resident of Salem, freeman, 1637.

Mary Eaton, the wife of Richard Dodge (XIII 4) was born February 8th, 1644, and died November 28th, 1716. She was a daughter of Jonas Eaton, freeman, 1653, who lived in Watertown, and removed thence to Reading, Mass. He died February 24th, 1674. His wife was Grace —

Daniel Dodge (XIV 4) was graduated at Harvard College 1700.

Prudence Fairfield, the wife of William Dodge (XIV 5) was a daughter of Ensign Walter Fairfield, who was of Reading, Mass., and afterwards of Wenham. He was a Representative in 1689. Walter was a son of John Fairfield, of Charleston, 1638, Salem, 1639, and afterward of Wenham, Mass. He died 1646. His wife was Elizabeth —

William Dodge (XV 1) was a prominent and wealthy merchant of Ipswich, Mass. His wife was a daughter of Major Isaac Appleton, of Ipswich, and Priscilla Baker.

Col. Isaac Dodge (XVI 2) was a man of great activity during the Revolution.

Abraham Dodge (XVI 3) was a merchant of Ipswich, who had an extensive trade with the West Indies. He was captain of the Ipswich Company in the Seventeenth Foot Regiment of Massachusetts troops, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Thomas Dodge (XVI 4) was a shipowner and sea captain. He was a privateer in the Revolution. He was captured by the British at Fort Washington, November 5th, 1776, and confined in the "Jersey" prison ship in New York Harbor for nine months. His first wife was a sister of Dr. Elisha Story and therefore an aunt of the distinguished Judge Joseph Story. His second wife was a stepdaughter of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, of Ipswich. His third wife was a daughter of Deacon Daniel Giddings, of Ipswich.

Hannah Dodge (XVII 3) was the first and Rebecca Appleton Dodge (XVII 8) was the second wife of Gen. John McCleary.

THE DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS APPLETON, GENERATION XI, AND MARY ISAAC.

GENERATION.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.
XII					
1	Mary Appleton.	Robert Ryeece.	1574.	1589.	1629.
2	Isaac Appleton.		1576.		
3	Judith Appleton.		1578.		1587.
4	Sarah Appleton.		1580.		
5	John Appleton.		1582.		
6	Thomas Appleton.		1585.		
7	Samuel Appleton.	Mary Alling.	1586.		1670.
		Mary Everard.	1586.		

THE CHILDREN OF SAMUEL APPLETON (XII 7) AND MARY EVERARD.

XIII						
1	Sarah Appleton.	Rev. Samuel Phillips.	1616.	1653.	July 15, 1703.	
2	Judith Appleton.	Samuel Rogers.	1618.	Dec. 12, 1657.	1659.	
3	Martha Appleton.	Richard Jacob.	1620.			
4	John Appleton.	Priscilla Glover.	1622.	Oct. 1651.	Mar. 27, 1700.	
5	Samuel Appleton.	1 Hannah Paine. 2 Mary Oliver.	1624.	Dec. 8, 1656.	May 15, 1696.	

THE CHILDREN OF SAMUEL APPLETON (XIII 5) AND MARY OLIVER.

XIV						
1	John Appleton.	Rebecca Rush.	1660.	1689.	1724.	
2	Isaac Appleton.	Priscilla Baker.	1664.		1747.	
3	Oliver Appleton.	Sarah —	1676.			
4	Joanna Appleton.	Nathaniel Whipple.				

THE CHILDREN OF ISAAC APPLETON (XIV 2) AND PRISCILLA BAKER.

XV						
1	Priscilla Appleton.	Thomas Burnham.	1697.			
2	Mary Appleton.	Zechariah Osgood.	1702.	1729.		
3	Isaac Appleton.	Elizabeth Sawyer.	1704.			1794.
4	Elizabeth Appleton.	Josiah Fairfield.				
5	Martha Appleton.	John White.				
6	Rebecca Appleton.	William Dodge.	1713.			
7	Joanna Appleton.	William Story.		May 14, 1747.		1793.

THE CHILDREN OF REBECCA APPLETON (XV 6) AND WILLIAM DODGE.

(See Dodge Record.)

The Appleton family have been clearly traced back to John Appleton (IV), who was living in 1412, and as this family was always resident in Waldingfield, Sussex, England, it is probable that William de Appleton, who died in 1326, and whose estates were in Haxwell and Boxford, in the immediate vicinity of Waldingfield, was a remoter ancestor. The family name appears as early as 1216, but at a still earlier period it was the name of

an estate, Appletown meaning in Saxon, orchard. The family was probably of Norman origin, and took the name of the estate as a surname. The family was a highly respectable one, and the arms granted to it are on record.

Thomas Appleton (XI), of Little Waldingfield, died in London in 1603. His wife, Mary Isaac, was a daughter of Edward Isaacke, of Patricksbourne, Kent, England.

The husband of Mary Appleton (XII 1) died 1638.

John Appleton (XII 5) married a daughter of Rev. James Alling, of Salisbury, and Mary Cotton. He and his brother Samuel appear December 19th, 1648, as contributors to the support of Major Daniel Dennison "so long as he may remain their leader."

Samuel Appleton (XII 7) was born at Little Waldingfield. He came to New England in 1635, and settled at Ipswich, Mass., on land which is still in the possession of his descendants. He was a deputy to the General Court in 1637, which court did itself honor by refusing to condemn Mrs. Hutchinson and her party for their religious views. The next court was more in accord with the intolerant spirit of the times, Samuel Appleton and other liberal men not having been re-elected, and it banished Mrs. Hutchinson and her adherents from the Colony.

His wife, Mary Everard, was of a highly respectable Suffolk family. She with her five children emigrated with her husband. He spent the later years of his life with his daughter, Mrs. Phillips, at Rowley, Mass., where he died.

John Appleton (XIII 4) was a captain in the service of Massachusetts. He was a member of the House of Representatives for nineteen years between 1656 and 1679. He was fined and imprisoned for remonstrating against grievances suffered by the Colony of Massachusetts under the administration of Sir Edmund Andros.

Samuel Appleton (XIII 5) was a deputy to the General Court from 1668 to 1671, and in 1673 and 1675. His military career was an honorable one. He was a lieutenant in 1668. In King Philip's War he was commissioned a captain to command a company of one hundred men, and was ordered to the frontier towns on the Connecticut River, where, on the 18th of September, 1675, at Deerfield, Mass., Capt. Thomas Lathrop and his company were destroyed. He was appointed "commander in chief" of the army in those parts, and Hubbard, in his "History of the Indian Wars," says that "it was by his industry and courage that those towns were preserved from running the same fate with the rest, wholly or in part turned into ashes."

After this campaign he was appointed to command the Massachusetts

troops in the Narragansett country, his army consisting of six companies of infantry and a troop of horse—five hundred and twenty-seven men in all. Upon his return from this duty he retired from the service. He declined, in October, 1676, the chief command of an expedition fitting out for Piscataqua. He was chosen to the Council as an Assistant in 1681, and continued in that office till 1686, when Sir Edmund Andros was made Governor-General. He championed the cause of the colonists against the encroachments of the Government of King James II, for which, after a year of strife, he was imprisoned, but when Andros' turn came to suffer disgrace, Major Appleton had the satisfaction of handing him to the boat which was to convey him a prisoner to the castle. He was appointed one of the Council to whom the Provisional Government of the Colony was intrusted upon the deposition of Andros, and he was named as one of the Council in the charter granted to Connecticut by William and Mary in 1692. By his will he divided the land of the original grant between Mill River and Mile Brook between his four sons.

His first wife, Hannah Paine, was a daughter of William Paine and Hannah —

His second wife, Mary Oliver, was a daughter of John Oliver, of Boston, who came to Massachusetts on the "William and Mary." He emigrated from Bristol, England, was a freeman of 1634, member of the Artillery Company 1637, and Representative in 1638. John Oliver's wife was Joanna Goodale, originally of Yarmouth, England.

Isaac Appleton (XIV 2) was a major in the Massachusetts forces.

His wife, Priscilla Baker, was a daughter of Thomas Baker, of Topsfield, freeman 1665, a military officer with the rank of major, and in 1686, 1689, and 1690 a Representative. Thomas Baker's wife was Priscilla Symonds, a daughter of Samuel Symonds and Martha Epps, who, at the time of her marriage to Symonds, was a widow, having been born Martha Reade. Samuel Symonds was descended from an ancient and honorable family in Yieldham, Essex, England, where he became barrister at law and cursitor in the chancery, and where he had a good estate. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1637, and was made freeman in 1638. He was chosen Representative from 1638 to 1642, Assistant from 1643 to 1672, and Deputy Governor from 1673 to 1678, in which year he died.

Isaac Appleton (XV 3) was the ancestor of Samuel, Nathan, and Ebenezer Appleton, distinguished merchants of Boston, and of Rev. Jesse Appleton, president of Bowdoin College.

THE ANCESTRY OF JULIA ANN PHELPS, GENERATION XVIII.

GENERA-TION.	PHELPS.	GRISWOLD.	BARBER.	DRAKE.	MOORE.
X	James Phelps, of Tewkesbury, Eng. b. 1520.				
XI	William Phelps, of Nether Tyne, England. b. Aug. 4, 1580. d. 1641.			John Drake, Sr. Emigrant. d. Aug. 17, 1659. m. Elizabeth —	John Moore. Emigrant. b. 1590. d. Sept. 18, 1677. m. Mary Gorge.
XII	William Phelps. Emigrant, 1630. b. Aug. 19, 1599. d. July 14, 1672. m. 1638. Mary Ann Dover.	Edward Griswold. Emigrant, 1639. b. 1607. d. 1691. m. 1638. Margaret —	Thomas Barber. Emigrant, 1634. b. 1614. d. 1662. m. Oct. 17, 1640. Jane —	John Drake, Jr. Emigrant. d. Sept., 1689. m. Nov. 30, 1648. Hannah Moore.	Hannah Moore. m. John Drake, Jr.
XIII	Timothy Phelps. b. Sept. 1, 1638. d. 1719. m. May 19, 1661. Mary Griswold.	Mary Griswold. b. Oct. 5, 1644. m. May 19, 1661. Timothy Phelps.	Samuel Barber. b. Oct. 1, 1648. m. June 25, 1676. Hannah Drake.	Hannah Drake. b. Aug. 8, 1653. m. June 25, 1676. Samuel Barber.	
XIV	William Phelps. b. Feb. 4, 1668. m. Apr. 18, 1706. Ruth Barber.		Ruth Barber. b. July 24, 1683. m. April 18, 1706. William Phelps.		
XV	Caleb Phelps. b. Jan. 11, 1708. d. July 5, 1781. m. June 22, 1749. Mary Lathrop.				
XVI	George Phelps. b. Dec. 9, 1755. d. Feb. 16, 1807. m. May 23, 1784. Anne Theresa Fitch.				
XVII	James Ludowick Fitch. b. Apr. 16, 1785. d. Oct. 17, 1869. m. Mar. 31, 1816. Catharine Vanderpool.				
XVIII	Julia Ann Phelps. b. Jan. 2, 1817. d. May 17, 1857. m. Oct. 17, 1837. George H. Brodhead.				

THE ANCESTRY OF JULIA ANN PHELPS, GENERATION XVIII.

GENERA-TION.	GORG.	LOTHROP.	FITCH.	MASON.	PECK.
X	Robert Gorge, of Somerset, Eng. m. Ann Webb.				William Peck. Emigrant 1639. b. 1601. m. Elizabeth —
XI	Mary Gorge. m. John Moore.	John Lothrop. Emi- grant. b. about 1590. d. Nov. 8, 1653. m. Ann —	Thomas Fitch. b. Essex, England. d. about 1638.	John Mason. Emi- grant 1632. b. 1600. d. Jan. 30, 1672. m. July, 1639. Anne Peck.	Anne Peck. b. 1604. m. July, 1639. John Mason.
XII		Barnabas Lothrop. b. 1636. d. 1715. m. Dec. 1, 1658. Susanna Clark.	James Fitch. Emi- grant 1638. b. Dec. 24, 1622. d. Nov. 18, 1702. m. Oct. 8, 1664. Priscilla Mason.	Priscilla Mason. b. Oct., 1641. m. Oct. 8, 1664. James Fitch.	
XIII		Barnabas Lothrop. b. Mar. 22, 1663. m. Nov. 14, 1687. Elizabeth Hedge.	John Fitch. b. Jan., 1668. d. May 24, 1743. m. July 10, 1695. Elizabeth Water- man.		
XIV			John Fitch. b. Mar. 18, 1705. d. Feb. 19, 1760. m. Jan. 25, 1731. Alice Fitch.		
XV		Mary Lathrop. b. 1716. d. Apr. 1, 1808. m. June 22, 1749. Caleb Phelps.	James Fitch. b. Apr. 9, 1739. d. Nov. 8, 1815. m. May 23, 1763. Ann Hurlburt.		
XVI			Anne Theresa Fitch. b. Oct. 16, 1765. d. Oct. 29, 1854. m. May 23, 1784. George Phelps.		

THE ANCESTRY OF JULIA ANN PHELPS, GENERATION XVIII.

GENERA-TION.	WATERMAN.	TRACY.	BOURNE.	HURLBURT.	FITCH.
X		Nathaniel Tracy.	Thomas Bourne. Emigrant. b. 1581. d. May 11, 1664. m. Elizabeth —		
XI	Robert Waterman. Emigrant 1636. d. Dec. 10, 1652. m. Dec. 9, 1638. Elizabeth Bourne.	Thomas Tracy. Emigrant, 1636. b. 1610. d. Nov. 7, 1685. m. 1641. — Mason.	Elizabeth Bourne. m. Dec. 9, 1638. Robert Waterman.	William Hurlburt. Emigrant. b. England. d. Apr. 17, 1694.	Thomas Fitch. b. Essex, England. d. about 1638.
XII	Thomas Waterman. b. 1644. d. June 1, 1708. m. 1668. Miriam Tracy.	Miriam Tracy. b. 1649. m. 1668. Thomas Waterman.		Stephen Hurlburt. m. Dec. 12, 1678. Phoebe —	Thomas Fitch.
XIII	Elizabeth Waterman. b. Aug., 1675. d. June 25, 1751. m. July 10, 1695. John Fitch.			Joseph Hurlburt. b. July 10, 1683. m. Apr. 27, 1704. Sibbill Fitch.	Sibbill Fitch. m. April 27, 1704. Joseph Hurlburt.
XIV				Charles Hurlburt. b. Nov. 4, 1707. m. 1729. Martha —	
XV				Ann Hurlburt. b. Aug. 4, 1732. d. Feb. 2, 1821. m. May 23, 1784. James Fitch.	

THE ANCESTRY OF JULIA ANN PHELPS, GENERATION XVIII.

GENERA-TION.	FITCH.	VANDERPOOL.	DEHOOGEN.	DAVIS.	BALL.
X					
XI		Wynant Vanderpool. Emigrant. b. Holland abt. 1621. d. 1696. m. Tryntje Melgerse.			
XII		Melgert Vanderpool. b. about 1651. d. 1710. m. 1682. Ariaantje Verplanck.	Johannis deHoogen.	Stephen Davis. Emigrant. b. England.	Edward Ball. Emigrant. b. England.
XIII	Ebenezer Fitch. b. May 14, 1683. d. Sept. 20, 1724.	Wynant Vanderpool. b. 1683. d. Apr. 4, 1750. m. Aug. 17, 1706. Catharine deHoogen.	Catharine deHoogen. b. 1687. d. Jan. 12, 1744. m. Aug. 17, 1706. Wynant Vanderpool	Thomas Davis. b. 1660. d. Jan. 26, 1758. m. Mary Ball.	Mary Ball. b. 1658. d. May 10, 1732. m. Thomas Davis.
XIV	Alice Fitch. m. Jan. 25, 1731. John Fitch.	John Vanderpool. b. 1707. d. July 16, 1763. m. Apphia Davis.		Apphia Davis. b. 1708. d. Aug. 27, 1795. m. John Vanderpool.	
XV		David Vanderpool. b. 1820. m. Deborah Lane.			
XVI		Jacob Vanderpool. b. May 6, 1776. d. Dec. 13, 1856. m. Apr. 9, 1796. Elizabeth Smith.			
XVII		Catharine Vanderpool. b. May 4, 1797. d. June 27, 1871. m. Mar. 31, 1816. James L. Phelps.			

THE DESCENDANTS OF JAMES PHELPS, GENERATION X.

GENERATION.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.
XI					
1	William Phelps.		Aug. 4, 1580.		
2	Thomas Phelps.		Oct. 10, 1583.		
3	George Phelps.		Sept. 15, 1586.		
4	Edward Phelps.		May 10, 1578.		
5	Richard Phelps.		Oct. 16, 1583.		

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM PHELPS (XI 1).

XII					
1	Mary Phelps.		Sept. 4, 1587.		
2	Dorothy Phelps.		Feb. 28, 1595.		
3	George Phelps.				
4	William Phelps.	1 2 Mary Anne Dover.	Aug. 19, 1599.	1638.	July 14, 1672.
5	James Phelps.		July 14, 1601.		
6	Elizabeth Phelps.		May 9, 1603.		
7	Richard Phelps.	1 2 Frances Dewey.	Dec. 26, 1619.		

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM PHELPS (XII 4) AND MARY ANNE DOVER.

XIII					
1	Timothy Phelps.	Mary Griswold.	Sept. 1, 1639.	May 19, 1661.	1719.
2	Mary Phelps.	Thomas Barber.	Mar. 2, 1644.	Dec. 13, 1660.	

CHILDREN OF TIMOTHY PHELPS (XIII 1) AND MARY GRISWOLD.

XIV					
1	Timothy Phelps.	Martha Crow.	Nov. 1, 1663.	Nov. 4, 1686.	Sept. 28, 1689.
2	Joseph Phelps.	Sarah Hosford.	Sept. 27, 1666.	Nov. 18, 1686.	1716.
3	William Phelps.	1 Abigail Mudge.	Feb. 4, 1668.	Dec. 7, 1699.	
4	Cornelius Phelps.	2 Ruth Barber.		Apr. 8, 1706.	
5	Mary Phelps.	Sarah Mansfield.	Apr. 26, 1671.	Nov. 2, 1704.	
6	Samuel Phelps.	Abigail Enno.	Aug. 14, 1673.		Mar. 23, 1690.
7	Nathaniel Phelps.	Hannah Bissell.	Jan. 29, 1675.	Apr. 3, 1707.	
8	Sara Phelps.		Jan. 7, 1677.	Mar. 28, 1700.	
9	Abigail Phelps.	Samuel Marshall.	Dec. 27, 1679.		
10	Hannah Phelps.		June 5, 1682.	July 12, 1706.	
11	Ann Phelps.	David Porter.	Aug. 4, 1684.	Jan. 13, 1707.	
12	Martha Phelps.	Cor. Samuel Hilcomb.	Oct. 2, 1686.	Nov. 12, 1688.	Oct. 13, 1709.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM PHELPS (XIV 3) AND RUTH BARBER.

XV					
1	Caleb Phelps.	1 Mary Moore. 2 Mary (Lathrop) Henderson.	Jan. 11, 1708.	Dec. 24, 1730.	July 5, 1781.
2	Jacob Phelps.		June 18, 1711.	June 22, 1749.	
3	Ruth Phelps.		Jan. 23, 1713.		

CHILDREN OF CALEB PHELPS (XV 1) AND MARY (LATHROP) HENDERSON.

GENERA-TION.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.
XVI					
1	Ruth Phelps.	Daniel Dibble.	Apr. 3, 1750.		
2	Lucy Phelps.	Isaac Hayden.	Jan. 3, 1752.		
3	Ann Phelps.		May 27, 1753.		
4	George Phelps.	Anne Theresa Fitch.	Dec. 9, 1755.	May 23, 1784.	Feb. 16, 1807.
5	Hezekiah Phelps.		Oct. 3, 1758.		

CHILDREN OF GEORGE PHELPS (XVI 4) AND ANNE THERESA FITCH.

XVII					
1	James Ludowick Phelps.	Catharine Vanderpool.	Apr. 16, 1785.	Mar. 31, 1816.	Oct. 17, 1869.
2	Walter Phelps.	Julia Beach.	May 1, 1789.	June 10, 1811.	1872.
3	Samuel Phelps.	Emily Newberry.	July 25, 1791.	June 23, 1816.	
4	Rhoda Phelps.	Elihu Newberry.	Aug. 16, 1793.	Dec. 17, 1816.	
5	Anne Theresa Phelps.	Oliver Williams Mills.	Aug. 31, 1804.		

CHILDREN OF JAMES LUDOWICK PHELPS (XVII 1) AND CATHARINE VANDERPOOL.

XVIII					
1	Julia Ann Phelps.	George H. Brodhead.	Jan. 2, 1817.	Oct. 17, 1837.	May 17, 1857.
2	Frances Louisa Phelps	1 Alfred Williams. 2 Jos. S. Hawkins.	June 20, 1818.	Nov. 22, 1836.	
3	James Ludowick Phelps.	Adelaide Driggs Miller.	Oct. 4, 1819.	Aug. 30, 1845.	
4	Mary Elizabeth Phelps	William Thompson.	July 21, 1821.	Oct. 21, 1841.	
5	John Summerfield Phelps.	Eva Edmunds.	Apr. 3, 1825.	Apr. 4, 1854.	Dec. 2, 1857.
6	Maria Prentiss Phelps.	James H. Beatty.	June 25, 1825.	Oct. 2, 1848.	
7	Jacob Vanderpool Phelps.	Samuel Mott Leggett.	Oct. 14, 1827.	Oct. 23, 1852.	Dec. 9, 1828.
8	Deborah Phelps.	1 Charles Theodore Ruete.	Nov. 14, 1829.	Dec. 23, 1852.	May 26, 1871.
9	Ann Theresa Phelps.	2 William Ruete.	Sept. 24, 1831.	Dec. 23, 1856.	
10	Edward Vanderpool Phelps.	Marie Louisa Hadsell.	June 1, 1834.	Mar. 25, 1857.	
11	William Henry Phelps	Catharine Archer.	June 24, 1836.	July 4, 1868.	
12	Charles Osborn Phelps.	Sarah A. Crowen.	June 19, 1841.	May 14, 1864.	

CHILDREN OF JULIA ANN PHELPS (XVIII 1) AND GEORGE H. BRODHEAD.

(See Brodhead Record.)

The earliest records of the Phelps family are those contained in the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England, from which our knowledge of the family before the emigration is taken. The name was originally Phyllyppes. The home of the family for several centuries was in Staffordshire, England. The earliest ancestor known was Francis Phyllyppes, who was born about 1485, and died about 1550.

William Phelps (XII 4) was of Nether Tyne, England. He came to this country with his wife and children in the ship "Mary and John," the company numbering one hundred and forty souls, being mainly a congregation gathered at Plymouth, England, by Rev. John Warham and Rev. John Maverick, for the purpose of emigrating to America. They landed on Nantasket Beach, Mass., May 30th, 1630. William Phelps was freeman of Plymouth Colony in 1630, selectman in 1633, and deputy to the General Court in 1634. In 1635 he was one of the leaders in the emigration to Windsor, on the Connecticut River, which emigration led to the organization of the Colony of Connecticut. When the first General Court, in which was vested supreme authority in the Colony, met at Hartford, April 26th, 1636, he sat as one of the six magistrates who formed the upper house, and throughout his life he was one of the most prominent men in Connecticut. He lived in Windsor on a farm which still remains in the possession of his descendants.

His five children by his first wife were born in England. Their mother must have died soon after the emigration.

His second wife, Mary Ann Dover, is thought to have been of Porlock, England.

George Phelps (XII 3) with his family also emigrated on the ship "Mary and John."

The second wife of William Phelps (XIV 3), Ruth Barber, was a daughter of Samuel Barber, of Windsor, Conn., and afterward of Simsbury, and Hannah Drake. Ruth Barber's grandfather was Thomas Barber, who sailed from England in March, 1634, on "The Christian." He first settled in Dorchester, Mass.; emigrated thence with the Francis Stiles party to Windsor, Conn., in 1635; was engaged in the Pequot war under Stoughton. He was a freeman in 1645. His wife, Jane —, died also in 1662.

Samuel Barber's wife, Hannah Drake, was a daughter of John Drake, Jr., and Hannah Moore, of Simsbury, Conn. John Drake, Jr., was one of the first settlers of Simsbury, and was a man of considerable property. His father, John Drake, Sr., emigrated on the fleet with Governor Winthrop, settled in Massachusetts, and removed to Windsor, Conn., where he died. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1681.

Hannah Moore was a daughter of John Moore, who emigrated in the ship "Mary and John." He was freeman, Dorchester, Mass., May, 1631; a deacon of Rev. Mr. Warham's congregation, with whom he emigrated to Windsor, Conn., where he was one of the leading citizens; a Representative in 1665, 1667, and often afterward. His wife was Mary Gorge.

Mary Griswold, wife of Timothy Phelps (XIII 1) was a daughter of Edward Griswold and Margaret —. Edward Griswold was of Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, the family seat, which fell to his older brother, Matthew, being at Malvern Hall. He came to America in 1639, and settled in Windsor, Conn. He was a man of much enterprise and influence, and was a Representative in the General Court in 16—.

Mary Moore, first wife of Caleb Phelps (XV 1) born May 13th, 1707, died April 20th, 1747.

Mary Henderson, second wife of Caleb Phelps (XV 1) was born Mary Lathrop. She first married Walter Henderson, June 23d, 1742, by whom she had one son, Capt. William Henderson. Walter Henderson died January 6th, 1746, aged thirty-nine years. She was a descendant of Rev. John Lothrop, born about 1590; graduate of Oxford; emigrated to New England, landing at Plymouth, Mass., September 18th, 1634. He died at Barnstable, Mass., November 8th, 1653. It is not yet known from which of his sons Mary Lathrop was descended, but probably from Barnabas Lothrop, as he continued to live in Barnstable, where Mary Lathrop was born. He was an Assistant of Plymouth Colony, one of the first Counselors of Massachusetts after the union of Plymouth and Massachusetts Colonies, and the first probate judge of Barnstable County.

James Ludowick Phelps (XVII 1) was born in Windsor, Conn.; was a teacher in his early life, and commenced the practice of medicine in 1811 in New York City, where the rest of his life was mostly spent. He served as surgeon on the privateer "Governor Tompkins" in the war of 1812, the cruise lasting from September 28th, 1812, to January 2d, 1813.

James Ludowick Phelps (XVIII 3) was graduated, 1839, at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; admitted to the bar, 1843. He is a real estate broker.

THE DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS FITCH, GENERATION XI.

GENERATION.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.
XII					
1	Thomas Fitch.				
2	Joseph Fitch.	Mary Stone.			
3	Samuel Fitch.	Mrs. Susanna Whiting.			
4				1650.	1659.
5	James Fitch.	1 Abigail Whitfield. 2 Priscilla Mason.	Dec. 24, 1622.	Oct. 1, 1664.	Nov. 18, 1702.

CHILDREN OF JAMES FITCH (XII 5) AND PRISCILLA MASON.

XIII					
1	Daniel Fitch.				
2	John Fitch.	Elizabeth Waterman.	Aug. 1665.		
3	Jeremiah Fitch.	Ruth —	Jan. 1668.	July 10, 1695.	May 24, 1743.
4	Jabez Fitch.	Elizabeth Rogers.	Sept. 1670.		
5	Anna Fitch.	Joseph Bradford.	Apr. 1672.		Nov. 22, 1746.
6	Nathaniel Fitch.	1 Anne Abel. 2 Mindwell Tisdale.	Apr. 1675.	Oct. 5, 1698.	Oct. 17, 1715.
7	Joseph Fitch.	1 Sarah Mason. 2 Anne Whiting.	Oct. 1679.		
8	Eleazar Fitch.	Martha Brown.	Nov. 1681.		May 7, 1741.
			May 14, 1683.		

CHILDREN OF JOHN FITCH (XIII 2) AND ELIZABETH WATERMAN.

XIV					
1	Elizabeth Fitch.				
2	Miriam Fitch.	Hesekiah Ripley.	June 1, 1696.		
3	Priscilla Fitch.		Oct. 17, 1698.	Oct. 16, 1740.	Dec. 9, 1744.
4	John Fitch.	Alice Fitch.	Feb. 5, 1703.	Mar. 18, 1705.	Jan. 25, 1731.
					Feb. 19, 1760.

CHILDREN OF JOHN FITCH (XIV 4) AND ALICE FITCH.

XV					
1	John Fitch.	Mercy Lathrop.	July 14, 1732.	Nov. 7, 1753.	June 5, 1757.
2	Alice Fitch.		Oct. 7, 1734.		
3	Ebenezer Fitch.	Chloe Kingsbury.	Nov. 30, 1736.	May 4, 1760.	
4	James Fitch.	Anna Hurlburt.	Apr. 9, 1739.	May 23, 1763.	Nov. 8, 1815.
5	Miriam Fitch.	Isaac Canada.	June 9, 1741.		
6	Elizabeth Fitch.	Sandford Kingsbury.	Oct. 4, 1743.		
7	Elijah Fitch.	Hannah Fuller.	Jan. 8, 1746.	Apr. 17, 1766.	
8	Jabez Fitch.	Olive Ripley.	Mar. 2, 1748.	Oct. 7, 1773.	June 23, 1789.
9	Eunice Fitch.				
10	Lucy Fitch.		Mar. 26, 1753.		

CHILDREN OF JAMES FITCH (XV 4) AND ANNA HURLBURT.

XVI					
1	Anne Theresa Fitch.	George Phelps.	Oct. 16, 1765.	May 23, 1784.	Oct. 29, 1854.
2	David Yeoman Fitch.				
3	John Moore Fitch.				
4	James Fitch.		Mar. 11, 1767.		

CHILDREN OF ANNE THERESA FITCH (XVI 1) AND GEORGE PHELPS.

(See Phelps Record.)

The Fitch family is of Saxon origin. The name is still found in Germany. Thomas Fitch (XI) inherited an estate near Braintree, Essex, England. Five sons survived him, and after his death left England, in 1638. They were persons of position, means, and education, and probably emigrated on account of their having become Puritans.

Thomas Fitch (XII 1), freeman of Norwalk, Conn., 1657, was, in 1688, the richest man in Norwalk. He was the father of Governor Thomas Fitch.

Joseph Fitch (XII 2), freeman of Windsor, 1669; commander of a force of sixty dragoons of Hartford, Conn.; Representative 1662, and often thereafter. He, with his mother and brother Thomas, retained the ownership of an estate near Birch, Essex, England.

James Fitch (XII 5) was born at Bocking, Essex, England. He emigrated with his brother in 1638, after their father's death. He was ordained pastor of the church in Saybrook, Conn., in 1646. In 1660 he removed, with most of his congregation, to Norwich, Conn. He was one of the purchasers of the tract of nine square miles on which the settlement was made, and he became at once pastor of the church there. He had great influence with the Mohegan Indians who surrounded and protected the infant settlement, and after the death of his father in law, Major John Mason, he succeeded in a great measure to the guardianship of the tribe. He was a distinguished clergyman, and was influential in the public affairs of the Colony of Connecticut throughout his life.

James Fitch's (XII 5) first wife was a daughter of Rev. Henry Whitfield, of Guilford, Conn. His second wife was a daughter of Major John Mason, who was born in England in 1600. Major Mason was an officer of the English army, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, in the Netherlands, where, though a young man, he won reputation. One of the historians of New England says: "Capt. John Mason was to Connecticut what Miles Standish was to Plymouth Colony—the main earthly stay of dependence in a perilled cause, the wise and brave leader in formidable battles, and the individual to whom all eyes turned in the most trying emergencies."

He appears first in the records of Plymouth Colony in 1632; was prominent in the military and civil service there, and in 1635 he was one of the leaders of that emigration to the Connecticut River which was the beginning of the Colony of Connecticut. He was the chief military man of the Colony, and on May 26th, 1637, he fought the battle by which the Pequot tribe, the most formidable Indian nation with which the settlers of New England ever came in contact, was permanently

humbled and kept at peace for forty years. The historians of New England account this the most decisive battle ever fought with the Indians on New England soil.

He was intimately connected thereafter with the government of the Colony, of which he was Deputy Governor, and also for two years Acting Governor, while Governor Winthrop was in England to procure a charter for the Colony. In the charter of the Colony Mason's name stands second, that of Governor Winthrop being the first.

John Fitch (XIII 2) settled at Windham, Conn., where he was a justice of the peace, town clerk, and a captain of militia. His wife, Elizabeth Waterman, was the eldest daughter of Thomas Waterman and Miriam Tracy, both of Norwich, Conn., to which town they came about 1659. Thomas Waterman's mother, Elizabeth Bourne, was of Marshfield, Mass.

John Fitch (XIV 4) was also a captain of militia. He lived in Windham, Conn. His wife was a daughter of Ebenezer Fitch, of whom no record has been found, except that he was an antiquarian. John Fitch and his wife were probably relatives, but in what degree is not known.

Miriam Tracy's father, Thomas Tracy, was of Gloucestershire, England. He came to New England April, 1636; was a Representative for Norwich to the Connecticut Legislature for twenty-seven sessions. He was one of the original patentees of Norwich, Conn. His father, Nathaniel Tracy, was of Tewkesbury, England, and his grandfather, Richard Tracy, of Stanway, England, was sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1559. He was vigorously persecuted in Queen Mary's reign for writing a Protestant book.

James Fitch (XV 4) was a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1760. He was a captain of Colonial troops.

Anne Theresa Fitch (XVI 1) is remembered as a woman of exemplary piety.

THE DESCENDANTS OF WYNANT GERRITSE VANDER POEL, GENERATION XI.
CHILDREN OF WILLIAM GERRITSE VANDER POEL (XI) AND TRYNTJE MELGERSE.

GENERATION.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSOBT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.
XII					
1	Gerrit Wynantse Vanderpool.	Catrym VanSautern.			
2	Melgert Vanderpool.	1 Ariaantje Verplanck. 2 Elizabeth Telfer.			1710.
3	Catrym Vanderpool.	William Vander Berg.			

CHILDREN OF MELGERT VANDERPOOL (XII 2) AND ARIAANTJE VERPLANCK.

XIII	1 Melgert Vanderpool. 2 Maria Vanderpool. 3 Trinke Vanderpool. 4 Abraham Vanderpool. 5 Wynant Vanderpool. 6 Gelyn Vanderpool. 7 Jacobus Vanderpool. 8 Henderick Vanderpool	Catharine de Hoogen.	(DATES OF BAPTISM). Oct. 14, 1683. May 17, 1685. Mar. 9, 1687. June 2, 1689.		Apr. 4, 1750.
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CHILDREN OF WYNANT VANDERPOOL (XIII 5) AND CATHARINE DE HOOGEN.

XIV	1 John Vanderpool.	Apphia Davis.	1707.		July 16, 1763.
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CHILDREN OF JOHN VANDERPOOL (XIV 1) AND APPHIA DAVIS.

XV	1 Thomas Vanderpool. 2 David Vanderpool. 3 Jacob Vanderpool. 4 John Vanderpool. 5 James Vanderpool. 6 Catharine Vanderpool. 7 Mary Vanderpool. 8 Apphia Davis Vanderpool.	Rachel Campbell. Deborah Lane. Julia —. Elizabeth Crane. Mary Ryan. James Van Dyck. Jonas Pierson. Thomas Longworth.			1820.
			June 5, 1765.	Sept. 12, 1768.	

CHILDREN OF DAVID VANDERPOOL (XV 2) AND DEBORAH LANE.

XVI	1 David Vanderpool. 2 Jacob Vanderpool. 3 Mary Vanderpool. 4 Deborah Vanderpool. 5 Apphia Vanderpool. 6 Catharine Vanderpool.	Elizabeth Smith. — D'Auteroche. — Cree. 1 — Dickie. 2 — Davenport. 1 Dr. Bartholomew. 2 Henry King.	1774. May 6, 1776.	Apr. 9, 1796.	Dec. 13, 1856. 1867.

CHILDREN OF JACOB VANDERPOOL (XVI 2) AND ELIZABETH SMITH.

GENERA-TION.	MEMBER OF FAMILY.	CONSORT.	BIRTH.	MARRIAGE.	DEATH.
XVII					
1	Catharine Vanderpool.	James L. Phelps, M. D.	May 4, 1797.	Mar. 31, 1816.	June 27, 1871.
2	David Vanderpool.		Nov. 30, 1798.		1820.
3	Susan Vanderpool.		Dec. 2, 1800.		1809.
4	Frederick Smith Vanderpool.		Oct. 30, 1802.		Oct. 1803.
5	Deborah Vanderpool.	Elam Williams.	Mar. 4, 1805.	Apr. 27, 1826.	
6	Edward Vanderpool.	Ann Priscilla Barnes.	Sept. 13, 1807.	May 18, 1837.	
7	William Smith Vanderpool.	Never married.	Feb. 23, 1810.		May 2, 1875.
8	Jacob Vanderpool.	1 Catharine Ann Waldron 2 Elizabeth Marshall.	June 19, 1812.	Nov. 5, 1835. Dec. 12, 1873.	1822.
9	Elizabeth Vanderpool.		Feb. 19, 1815.		
10	Mary Elizabeth Vanderpool.	Giles Williams.	June 7, 1817.	1848.	
11	Frederick Smith Vanderpool.	1 Annie Kate Gasney. 2 Sarah Stanton.	Dec. 21, 1819.	Oct. 1848. Mar. 31,	
12	David Vanderpool.		Mar. 23, 1823.		July 1824.

CHILDREN OF CATHARINE VANDERPOOL (XVII 1) AND JAMES L. PHELPS, M. D.

(See Phelps Record.)

The Vander Poel (from the sea or pool) family was originally of Dort, Holland. They are supposed to have emigrated to America in the first half of the seventeenth century. They settled in or near Beverwyck (now Albany), N. Y.

Wynant Gerritse Vander Poel (XI) was probably the emigrant. He is first mentioned as of Albany in 1654. The spelling of the name became in later generations "Vanderpool."

David Vanderpool (XV 2) was a tanner and currier of Chatham, N. J.

Jacob Vanderpool (XVI 2) removed from Newark, N. J., to New York, and made a fortune there by judicious investments in real estate.

Stephen Davis, the grandfather of Apphia Davis, wife of John Vanderpool (XIV 1), emigrated about 1667 from Branford, Conn., with Rev. Abraham Pierson's congregation, who settled in Newark, N. J. He was a merchant of renown in Newark, and in 1687 the town council ordered that his half-bushel measure should be the standard to which the citizens should conform, in the absence of an authorized standard.

Peter Smith, who was the father of Elizabeth Smith, who married Jacob Vanderpool (XVI 2), was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War.

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